The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,461 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th Aug.
	GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L.	PARRAMATTA.	4739	900	W. D. Anderson	8th "
M.	CATHAY	2983	500	T. Fairclough	15th "
					Friday.
L.	PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
	NIZAM	2725	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L.	VALETTA	4508	1000	J. Orman	9th "
M.	THAMES	4101	80)	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L.	TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perzina	23rd "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ROHILLA	2500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	18th "
ARNOUNA	3128	60)	H. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, August 20, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and Return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent also in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5,000 850	1st Sept. 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st Oct. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Aug., 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3415	480	Wm. Young	6th October.

KARACHI TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s.* ARMENIA	3395	480	Geo. H. Read	22nd Sept.

* Will leave Bombay for Karachi about 13th Sept.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 11, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

WANTED AT ONCE

FOUR ENGINE-DRIVERS. Pay Rs. 320 a month, with allowance of Rs. 10 a trip. None but steady, sober men with first-class testimonials need apply.

T. W. BARTLETT,
Superintendent of Works, Bolan State Railway,
Bindli, Beluchistan.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, for the purpose of BALLOTING at the offices of the Chamber for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. John Y. Lang who has obtained five months' leave dating from 25th inst.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th August, 1885.

TENDERS FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE undersigned invite SEALED TENDERS for the work of shipping their bags of seed and grain, bales of cotton, &c., from the Native Jetty as well as from Keamari for the year 1886.

Full particulars of the terms of the contract, probable quantities to be lightered and amount of security required will be furnished on application.

Tenders will be received up to the 30th September, 1885, but the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

RALLI BROTHERS, Agency.
Kurrachee, 8th August, 1885.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from [illegible] till the 29th instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
[illegible] 1885. General Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th August, 185, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on Monday, 24th August, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail,) sailing at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th August, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London, *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... "	6	8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... "	5	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... "	6	8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... "	6	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPNSING AND OPEARTIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

			Cash Prices.	
4½	by 3½	per doz.	Rs.	1 12
5	by 4	"	"	2 8
6½	by 4¾	"	"	4 0
7¼	by 4½	"	"	4 8
8½	by 6½	"	"	6 8
9	by 7	"	"	7 8
10	by 8	"	"	10 0
12	by 10	"	"	14 8
15	by 12	"	"	24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LEEMANN & GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE ONLY FAST DYED KHAKI.

WARRANTED FAST against soap, soda, sun, air and perspiration,
IN DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND SHADES.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
SOLE AGENTS,
E. SPINNER & CO.,
3, Hornby-row, opposite Post Office.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GUARANTEED DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act, V of 1870 (B.C.), and the amending Acts, and the Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to construct Docks at Kidderpore, Act II (B.C.) of 1885. Issue of seventy-five lakhs of Rupees, 4½ per cent. debentures, having a currency of not less than forty years. Interest guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

TENDERS are invited for a LOAN of SEVENTY-FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES at 4½ per cent. interest upon debentures to be issued under the provisions of Act II (B. C.) of 1885 to provide for the construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of the docks at Kidderpore, such loan having been sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council by notification, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd July, 1885, Part I, page 717, the payment of interest thereon being secured by the guarantee of the Secretary of State for India in Council until such time as the loan is repaid.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be desired, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on 1st October, 25 per cent. on 1st November, and the balance on 1st December, 1885, into the Bank of Bengal. Any allotment may, however, be paid in full at the option of the tenderer upon receipt of letter of allotment, and interest will run on such payments from the date of the Bank's receipts. The Bank of Bengal's receipts for the payments should be forwarded to the Port Commissioners, who, upon the receipt of the acknowledgment for the final instalment, will issue the debentures for the amount allotted in such sums as the holders of the receipts may desire. Arrangements will be made, if required, to enface debentures issued under this loan for payment of interest in England by agents on India.

Tenders in the prescribed form should be filled up and forwarded in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan, 18 ," to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before noon of Wednesday, the sixteenth day of September 1885, accompanied by either Government Promissory Notes equal in value to, or a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for, 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment after being made is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debenture can be seen at the office of the Secretary. A separate tender must be made for each rate.

B. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.
Port Commissioners' Office, dated 23rd July, 1885.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

THIS important, rapidly-increasing branch of the Company's business receives great attention from the management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other house in India; and taking into consideration the quality of the apparatus, chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A MASS of spontaneous testimony has been received from all parts of India proving the surpassing efficacy of this powder in destroying fleas and other noxious insects in dogs and domestic animals. "Boon to Sportsmen," "absolutely and thoroughly efficacious," "most satisfactory," "economical," "unparalleled," "admirable," and such like expletives which have been applied to it, do not exaggerate its excellence.

Vide letter by "Glencairn" in *Asian*, February 3, 1880.

Tins, Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

AGENTS WILL CHARGE A SMALL ADVANCE ON THESE PRICES TO COVER TRANSIT.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO. beg to call attention to the fact that their POONA BRANCH has now a good supply of NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, PATENT MEDICINES, GENERAL GOODS, &c.

Goods not in stock, but procurable in Bombay, supplied per RETURN OF POST.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S "VISITING, OR DRESS." SUITS. "FOR OFFICE."

"COMFORTABLE TEXTURES FOR THE RAINS."

"SPECIALITIES." All new goods moderately priced.

SOFT WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawin Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells,
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

STONE'S LG A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY "CAMPAIGN" WATCH OF THE DAY. Rs. 35.

THE CASE is strongly made in best German Silver, so finished that it could hardly be distinguished from Real Silver, and retains its original Brightness for a considerable time, is air tight dust and Waterproof.

OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH. AS A TIME KEEPER it is equal to the best watch produced. Read what the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tavoy, B. B. says.—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Crystal faced keyless lever watch you sent me, and to inform you that is a very strong and a neat one, and in my opinion far superior to those sold for double the money by other firms in India, as it will stand a great deal of rough usage. The other day I compared it with one of Mr. J. W. Bensons Chronometer Watch, and found it neither lose nor gain a single minute after a week's trial. I would therefore be glad to recommend it in every way. It is a faithful time-keeper at so reasonable a price.—TAVOY, 25th May, 1885.

GUARANTEE 2 YEARS. OUR "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.—For Use.—It is suitable for everyday, Shikar, Gymkhana, Campaign, and the Roughest use. The motion of the body does not effect the movement of the watch in the least.

OUR "CAMPAIGN WATCH."—IMITATIONS.—Various watches are now offered to the public under this name. We guarantee none Genuine unless bearing our name on inner plate.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS.
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

HOME!! HOME!!!
SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES.
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50	0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15	0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10	0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11	8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25	0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8	0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10	0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2	4
Chairs, strong and light	Rs. 8 to 12	0	Marine Soap per tablet	0	8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30	0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4	8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30	0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16	4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33	0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33	0
Flannel Shirts	each 8	8	Gent's Undervests	each 2	0
Celluloid Collars	each 0	12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3	0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6	0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5	0
Overland Trunks	22	0	Rug Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7	8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21	0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3	8
Hold-alls, specially useful	Rs. 17 to 20	0	Money Belts	each 2	8

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY, and 19, Kahun Road, POONA.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, BLOSSOMVILLE, 22nd April 1882.

T. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your valuable Cholera Pills. Last year I cured my wife, child and a servant. I did not call in a Doctor, but gave your pills with confidence and without hesitation; I had so much faith in them.

Your pills have done a great deal of good locally, and I would like to see them receive a universal circulation for the benefit of the thousands who perish for want of a specific.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully,
ALEX. LEMMON,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

LAHORE, 22nd April 1882.

To MR. COTTER.

DEAR SIR,—We have tried your famous Pills and Mixture for the "Cholera" disease; it is the only medicine as far as to my knowledge the best remedy for this disease in the world. Besides ourselves and family we gave to several others, and the result has proved successful; and we hope that this remedy will be known over the whole world, as we strongly recommend it.

Yours truly,
L. MUKEE LAL & SON
LAHORE, 23rd April 1882.

To T. H. COTTER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—I am much thankful for your being liberal in giving your valuable Pills to my wife while she was attacked with cholera in July last, and glad to say that she recovered well within three days. Wishing you every success.

Yours truly,
S. HORMUSJEE.

AGENTS—JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH,
BENEFIT OF
MDLLE. FRANZINI,
CHAMPION LADY BICYCLIST OF THE WORLD,
on which occasion a GIGANTIC COMBINATION of EUROPEAN and PARSEE TALENT have volunteered, and a carefully selected programme will be presented.
GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, CONTORTIONISTS,
BICYCLE RIDERS, COMIQUES,
SONG & DANCE ARTISTS, &c.,
AND PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL CO.
TICKETS.—Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. LORD LANSDOWNE.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that the undersigned will not hold themselves in any way responsible for claims for shortage or damage unless same are passed by the Captain before steamer's departure.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1885.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN CAMERON, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing-sheds.
After removal from the landing-sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st August, 1885.

CHUBB'S

Patent Safes most Secure against
FIRE AND THIEF.

Sizes	22,	24,	26,	28,	31,	34,
Price Rs.	183-12,	213-12,	251-4,	288-12,	356-4,	397-8

and 38, inches.
and 480-0 each.
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHAI SADASEWJEE and BALKRISHNA SADASEWJEE, respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have contracted by WILL to JANARDHAN TRIMBUCKJEE HURRICHAND TRIMBUCKJEE, also respectively of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, the undermentioned hereditaments. All persons having any claim against the same by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office, No. 3, Grove-street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messtage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the south side of Sonapore Lane in the registration sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1813·9 the square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under street Nos. 14 and 16 and under ward No. 3467 and bounded on or towards east partly by the property now or late of Ramchundra Jeebhaee and partly by the property of the late Sadasew Pootlajee deceased, on or towards the west by the property of Motilbai, widow of the late Bhaneejee Wadia deceased, on or towards the north by the said Sonapore Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Sadasew Pootlajee, and the said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nanabhoy Sadasewjee and Balcrustna Sadasewjee.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1885.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW REGISTERED.
ALL WHITE BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.

	size	7″	8″	9½″
Plates	per doz. Rs.	7-8,	9,	10-8.
Soup plates,	„ „	12.		
Hot-water plates,	„ „	30.		
	size	12″	14″	16″ 18″
Meat dishes ...	each Rs.	1-8	2-0	2-12 3-12
	size	9″	11″	12″ 14″
Baking dishes ...	each Rs.	1-4	1-12	2-0 2-12.

Soup Tureens and Covers	... each Rs.	4	0	
Sauce Bowls	do.	... „ „	2	4
Curry Dishes	do.	... „ „	3	12
Tea Cups and Saucers	per doz. „	13	8	
Coffee Cups	do.	... „ „	12	0
Sugar Basins	... each „	1	0	
Teapots	... „ „	3	8	
Butter Dishes	... „ „	2	0	
Milk Jugs (1 pint)	... „ „	2	0	
Do. (2 pints)	... „ „	2	8	
Egg Cups	... „ „	0	6	
Toilette sets (large size) consisting of Jug, Basin, Soap and Brush Dishes, per set ...		12	0	
Do. (small size)	„ „	10	0	

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

TEXT BOOKS OF SCIENCE,
MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL,
ADAPTED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN PUBLIC AND SCIENCE SCHOOLS.

	Rs. a.
PHOTOGRAPHY; by Capt. W. Abney. With 105 Woodcuts	2 4
ON THE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES; by Sir J. Anderson	2 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY; the Chemistry of Carbon and its Compounds; by H. E. Armstrong. 8 Woodcuts	2 4
ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY; by R. S. Ball, 126 Figures and Diagrams	3 12
RAILWAY APPLIANCES; A Description of Details of Railway Construction subsequent to the Completion of Earth-works and Masonry, including a short Notice of Railway Rolling-Stock; by J. W. Barry, 207 Woodcuts	2 4
SYSTEMATIC MINERALOGY; by H. Banerman, 372 Diagrams	3 12
DESCRIPTIVE MINERALOGY; by H. Baerman, 236 Woodcuts and Diagrams	3 12
METALS, THEIR PROPERTIES AND TREATMENT; by C. L. Bloxam and A. K. Huntingdon, 130 Woodcuts	3 4
PHYSICAL OPTICS; by R. T. Glazebrook, 183 Woodcuts of Apparatus, etc.	3 12
PRACTICAL PHYSICS; by R. T. Glazebrook and W. N. Shaw, 62 Woodcuts	3 12
THE ART OF ELECTRO-METALLURGY, including all known Processes of Electro-Deposition; by G. Gore, 56 Woodcuts	3 12
ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY; by Rev. W. N. Griffen	2 4
NOTES ON ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY, with Solutions of the more difficult Questions; by Rev. W. N. Griffen	2 4
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM; by F. Jenkin	2 4
THEORY OF HEAT; by J. Clerk Maxwell, 41 Woodcuts	2 4
TECHNICAL ARITHMETIC AND MENSURATION; by C. W. Merrifield	2 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY; by W. A. Miller, 71 Woodcuts	2 4
TELEGRAPHY; by W. H. Preece and J. Sivewright. 160 Woodcuts	3 4
THE STUDY OF ROCKS, an Elementary Text-book of Petrology; by F. Rutley, 6 Plates and 88 Woodcuts	3 0
WORKSHOP APPLIANCES, including Descriptions of some of the Gauging and Measuring Instruments—Handcutting Tools, Lathes, &c.; by C. P. B. Shelley, 229 Woodcuts	3 0
STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY; by Dr. O. W. Thom, 600 Woodcuts	3 12
QUANTITATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS; by T. E. Thorpe, 88 Woodcuts	3 0
MANUAL OF QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY PRACTICE; by T. E. Thorpe	2 4
INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF CHEMICAL PHILOSOPHY; the Principles of Theoretical and Systematical Chemistry; by W. A. Tildon, 5 Woodcuts	3 0
ELEMENTS OF MACHINE DESIGN, an Introduction to the Principles which determine the Arrangement and Proportion of the Parts of Machines, and a Collection of Rules for Machine Design; by W. C. Unwin, 320 Woodcuts	3 12
PLANE AND SOLID GEOMETRY; by Rev. H. W. Watson	2 4

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

GENUINE WHISKY.—O. V. GLENLIVET, Special Reserve, and SCOTCH, (Andrew Usher and Co.'s), a Shipment just received.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Bombay, and Poona, East-street.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS SITUATION as NURSE in Bombay. Good references. Apply by letter to "A. B." *Bombay Gazette.*

A FRESH Consignment of Hobbuck's White Zinc Paint Rs. 18-8, and Blemdell's Linseed Oil Rs. 8-8, just received.—M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo-street, Fort.

HAMMERLESS GUN FOR SALE, by Bland, 12 bore, right modified, and left full choke. Silver's anti-recoil pad, leather case with fittings complete, and a quantity of ammunition. Also a Tranters 380 long, small game rifle, the property of a gentleman leaving India. On view at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BODGER WARBURTON & CO., WINE and SPIRIT IMPORTERS. Price-list on application.

A T Ootacamund, Neilgherries Hills, for Sale "Longwood Hotel." For particulars apply to the PROPRIETRESS.

FOR SALE, a fleabitten Grey Arab HORSE, ridden on parade, to be seen at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

FRET SAWS and Lathes combined and separate. Latest improvements at moderate prices. All varieties from Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

TO LET Kuthoke's Building opposite Messrs. Graham and Co., two airy rooms with furniture or without. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, at Curranee and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

£6 466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

KEROSINE OIL, 150 degrs. Snowflake, Rs 4-8; 125 refined, Rs. 3-8, for sale. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ & Co., 13, Meadows-street. One case contains two tins of oil.

FERNANDES and Co.'s SUPARI TOOTH-PASTE cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a nearly new Victoria. Owner parting with it in consequence of his having purchased another trap. For information as to price, &c., apply to "H.," care of this paper.

RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL, very superior, no smell, about 160 degrees fire-test equal to 88° flash test, at Rs. 4-8 as, per case of 6 tin. nett. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Importers.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stocks for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

COME and SEE our New Stock of Ladies Fans, workboxes, companions, Purses and Leather Hand Bags, Parasols, Gloves, Mittons, Frillings, Laces, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME ONE! COME ALL! Just received, fashionable new Tweed, Fac-coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 14-8 to 24. Tailoring Department superintended by a 1st-class European Cutter.—Y. A. LACKA & Co.

TRICYCLES.—The "IMPERIAL CLUB," patent differential double-driving gear, hand-brake ball bearings to all parts except pedals, bright parts nickel-plated, with lamps and alarm complete. Just imported. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED for a Bombay Infantry Regiment, quartered in a healthy station, a good EUROPEAN BANDMASTER, one trained at Kneller Hall preferred. Apply stating terms and enclosing copies of testimonials to Messrs. PURVIS & Co., Agents, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an English 4 wheel DOG-CART for pair of horses, a district Tonga and harness, a Schiedmeyer Piano, a set of Jubbulpore Tents. All in good order. Also a white Pegu Pony, strong, handsome, and quiet to ride and drive. Apply Col. GREIG, R. E., Poona.

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Portmonnaies, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.

WANTED for the Warora Colliery, a CONTRACTOR to undertake the cutting and raising of Coal.
Particulars and Copies of Articles of Agreement to be had of the Deputy Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway, Warora, to whom applications should be addressed.
J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DIRECTORS of the BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 1st Sept., next for the PURCHASE of the Company's Cotton Mills, presses, bungalows and other property at Bhownugger and the presses and property situate at Mhowa, either as a whole or separately.
A full inventory of the Machinery Stores &c. and any other information may be had on application to the undersigned.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secs. Bhownr. Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 31st July, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

A.—Colaba Point Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
B.—Colaba Point, constructing a new subsidiary Battery.
C.—Mahaluxmi Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.
D.—Malabar Point Battery ditto ditto,
E.—Oyster Rock Battery ditto ditto.
F.—Middle Ground Battery ditto ditto.
FF.—ditto ditto continuing the filling in, and extending the terreplein, &c.
G.—Cross Island Battery, constructing Emplacements, Magazines, &c.

2.—Plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen, and forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defence's Office, Fort, during office hours.
3.—Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 7th September, 1885, when they will be opened.
4.—The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each of the Tenders is Rs. 700 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5.—The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.
6.—Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th August, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece, goods twist, &c.—

2 casks brass wire.
40 „ pints and quarts Export beer.
1 „ colored lappets.
1 „ white nansooks.
5 „ white jaconets.
3 bales grey dhoties.
5 „ grey shirtings.

A few articles of neat and handsome household furniture of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of black wood four post bed-stead, couches, chiffoniers, dressing table, tea poys, arms and easy chairs, dressing glass, lamps, table ornaments, &c., &c.
On account of the concerned s.s. Khiva—
2 cases S W D Crackars.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 21th August, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TILSEED.
Suit No. 98 of 1885.

Vundravandass Purshotamdass.....Plaintiff.
Bunsidass Jankiprasad.....Defendant.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Port Trust godown, Carnac-bunder, Baroda street—
236 bags of tilseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, the teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany sweet-toned harmonium, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments and cleographs in gilt frame, iron safe, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, de-sert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, dish covers, cruet, pickle, liquor and egg stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, breakfast companion, tea set, butter-pot, spoons and forks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished and carved housedo d turniture, such as a set of camp tables in two and three pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, glassdoor cupboard, dining-room arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular pier, side, oblong, and writing tables, easy, folding-low folding arm and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofa, Brussel carpets, ornament stands, blackwood and iron four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, chest of drawers, wardrobe, pictures, flower vases, marble figures, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Department, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla, a large quantity of cloth and serge remnants and cuttings, great coats, and cloaks, woollen cloth, rifle green white list, helmets with spikes and chains, boots, badges, cloth and serge tunics and trousers, gaiters, sewing machines, iron tank, tailors, iron empty cases, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 3 days from the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the teakwood and blackwood french-polished household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, China, and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, first-rate oleographs, turning lathe, &c., the property of F. LEVETT YEATS, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant-road, near Grant Road Bar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome cow giving 3 seers of milk, poultry, goats, &c. &c., the property of J. PERIRA, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong victoria with bay horse and harness, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Altamount Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Brussels and velvet carpets, hanging 3 and 5 light kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of A. K. OLIVER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at CARNAC ROAD, Byculla, next to the Pallonjee Hotel.
On MONDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. M. S. Moses, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of ground formerly Government ground with the messuage, bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Byculla, commonly called or known by the name of "Kay's Hall," containing by admeasurement 10,323 ten thousand three hundred and twenty-three square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 121 and 281 and new No. 13,626, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 12 and new No. 14, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north and east by property known as the "Huntley Cot age," on the south and south-east partly by a public road and partly by property belonging to his Highness Aga Khan, and on the west partly by the race-course and partly by other property belonging to the said Aga Khan known by the name of "Clare Hall," and which said premises "Kay's Hall" are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.
Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 12th of September, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood inlaid French polished, plain and carved house, hold furniture (made to order), best electroplated ware very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full-toned rosewood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in good order, a handsome fish aquarium with golden fish, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt, frame handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, a first-rate fire-proof safe, a pair of handsome fast-trotting chesnut Arab gallaways, 14 hands, a handsome fast trotting bay Arab horse, 14½ hands, showy, a strong-built broker's half shigram, a set of brass mounted harness by Grant and Son, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. BEVIS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th August, 1885.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1879.
JUNIOR
ARMY AND NAVY
STORES,
LIMITED, YORK HOUSE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
Capital ... ... £200,000.
Total Sales, to 30th June 1885 (about) ... £2,000,000.

Established, upon the Co-operative principle, for the supply of the best articles of domestic consumption and general use at the lowest remunerative prices, to Officers of the Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces, and to their families.

DEPARTMENTS

Groceries, Fancy Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Portmanteaus, Games, Barrack Furniture, Drapery, Mantles, Millinery, Ladies' Outfitting, Wedding and Indian Outfits, Linens, Ladies' Hosiery, Gloves Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silver and Electro Plate, Optical Instruments, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Boots and Shoes, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Books and Music, Saddlery, Waterproof Goods, Tailoring and Accoutrements, Hats, Gents' Hosiery, Outfits for India, Oriental Goods, Ironmongery, Turnery, Brushes, Ivory Goods, Lamps, China and Glass, Furniture, Musical Instruments, House, Estate, and General Agency, Photographs, &c.

Officers' Mess and Regimental Canteen Accounts opened with Regiments on service in India upon favourable terms, full particulars of which, with Export Price List, will be supplied upon application to the Society's Agents in India:

Bombay	B. J. BIXEY & Co.
Kurrachee	T. R. McLellan & Co.
Madras	Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta and Rangoon	Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo	Spence, Wallis & Co.
Teheran } Ispahan } Tabris }	Ziegler & Co.

Application for Shares (£1 each), Life Tickets or Annual Tickets, and General Price List can be also made to the above Agents.

BANKERS for INDIA.....THE AGRA BANK.

Members can transmit Orders direct to London for execution, or through the Society's agents, paying for goods against delivery by the Agent, or receive Bills of Lading on payment of Invoice to any of the Branches of the Agra Bank.

N.B.—Upon all Orders amounting to £3 and upwards an allowance is made by the Society of 1½ per cent. upon the total value of the order towards the cost of carriage and freight.

Good shipped by the Society at a specially low rate of shipping charges.

Communications addressed to the Secretary at the Head Store in London will receive prompt attention.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ dhoties.
5 cases white scarfs.
5 „ „ jaconets.
5 „ „ mulls.
1 second-hand sword, helmet in case, military uniform, military law books, &c.
A small collection of fancy table ornaments consisting of bronze vases and flower pots, plated liquor stands, with barrels and glasses, card baskets, photograph stands, cake frames, candlesticks, baskets, &c.
8 casks soft soap
10 cases each 150 toughened sheet glasses.
An invoice of fancy decorated lamps.
5 cases fresh provisions from Messrs. Maconochie Brothers consisting of Spanish olives, walnut, onions, ghirkins, potted game paste, turkey and tongue, Digby chocks, herrings, a la sardines, smoked cerl ives, fresh herrings, assorted patties, and soups, ox tongue, Suffolk brown, b'oater paste, Georgina Anchovies, French capers, strawberry, apple and plum jams, smoked ham, assorted sauce.
On account and at the risk of Aboo Joseph—
200 Pairs soldiers' blankets.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria with removeable coach box.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Malet Bunder, by order of Thucker Mooljee Tokursey and on account and at the risk of Memon Moo-a Vully—
Ex s. s. "Deepdale."
450 to 500 tons Davison's West Hartley coal, heap No. 14.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows-street, Fort, the stock in trade of Mr. Peroo Mahomed, closing his establishment. The same comprises best electro-plated goods by Elkington and other makers, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, superior porcelain dinner, dessert and breakfast services of various patterns, carriage lamps, rolls of velvet carpets, rich glassware, sets of single and double harness, saddlery, carriage whips, table ornaments, gold watches and chains, diamond lockets, rings, bracelets, and earrings, shop furniture, fireproof safe, &c. the same comprises plain star cut and fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated 4, 5, and 6 bottles cruet stands, breakfast cruets, egg frames, soup tureens, hot water curry dishes, venison dish, icepitchers, oval and round waiters, tea and coffee services, toast rack, biscuit boxes, icepails, jam mustard and butter pots, card stands, decanter stands, spoons and forks, fish knives and forks, pickle frames, table piano and chamber candlesticks, tea and coffee pots, sets of dish covers, beer mugs, sugar basins, very handsome cut glass and porcelain pedestal Hink's duplex lamps with shades and punkha tops, bronze table lamps, bronze, brass and plated hanging lamps, wall lamps, 2, 3, 5 and 6 light plated and brass candelabra, 1, 2 and 3 light candlestands, reading lamps, real old China large size flower jars, lady and gentleman's gold watches, diamond rings, gold albert and silver rosewater bottles, toilet boxes and tumbler covers, rolls of Brussels and velvet carpets and borders, sets of English-made plated single harness mounted silver, riding and buggy whips, Milner's fireproof safe, another double door fireproof safe, double barrelled breech-loading central and pin fire guns, air guns, soaps and perfumery, glass door cupboards, show cases, round and writing tables, lady's writing tables, chairs, shelves, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
N. B.—The jewellery will be sold at 1 p. m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office Chowkey, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood inlaid and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table in splendid order by John Roberts and Co., with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, lamps and coir matting complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oilpaintings and oleographs, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome large fish pond with gold fishes, a large telescope on stand, handsome marble figures on pillars, a first-class photographic camera, &c., the property of G. G. CRAIG, Esq.,
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row Fort, above Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Jewellers, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, superior oleographs and other pictures, handsome table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, jail made coir matting, &c., the property of T. H. STEPHENS, Esq., Surgeon Dentist.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On a day to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of R. LONDON, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 24th August, 1885.

"I HEREBY REVOKE all the wills I have made previous to THIS DAY, 11th August, 1885."
ARDESHER MEHRBAN ERANEE,
22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, 11th August, 1885.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Nagpur, C.P., up to noon of MONDAY, the 31st of August, 1885, for supply of the following classes of STORES of BONAFIDE INDIAN MANUFACTURE to be delivered at the Nagpur storeyard of this Railway.
No Tenders will be received except on printed forms or attended to unless accompanied by earnest-money as noted on the back of the form obtainable from the Office of the storekeeper of this Railway on payment of rupee one.
Tenders must be accompanied by caution-money to the extent of 2 per cent on the estimated value of the articles tendered for, which must be deposited in cash with the Examiner, State Railway Accounts, C. P., at Nagpur.
Cash security of 1 per cent. must be similarly deposited on any Tender being accepted.
The sample of stores tendered for should be sent to the Manager neatly packed and labelled, and the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into an agreement to deliver the stores at such time and place on the line as may be hereafter named by the Manager.
The articles enumerated are probable requirements and will be ordered by the Storekeeper as necessary for the use of the Railway.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Country Manufactured Stores."
Rejected samples will not be returned unless specially requested, and then at the expense of the owner.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Description of stores.	Number quantity	Rate Unit.
Brooms Bamboo	No. 100	each.
Hammers spiking	No. 50	each lb.
Hammers sledge	No. 100	Do.
Buckets iron	No. 20	each.
Cans watering	No. 20	each.
Belting leather double	.8" cwt. 4	lb.
Do. do.	.7" cwt. 1	lb.
Do. do.	.6" cwt. 3	lb.
Do. do.	.4" qr. 2	lb.
Belting cotton	4" Lft. 100	lft.
Hides tanned	No. 3	each.
Skins, buffaloe or bullock	No. 3	each.
Hides tanned, Cawnpore	cwt. 1	lb.
Wash leather	No. 100	each.
Scrap Copper	Ton 2	cwt.
Scrap zinc	Ton. 1	cwt.
Tinned plates	No. 500	each.
Bones, cuttlefish	cwt. 10	cwt.
Logs Babool, 6 to 8 feet long by 4 to 8 feet girth	No. 20	cft.
Logs jungle, 15 to 18 feet long by 9 to 11 inches side	No. 50	cft.
Logs mangoe, 8 to 10 feet long by 4 to 8 ft. girth	No. 50	cft.
Logs teak, 18 to 25 feet long by 13 to 18 inches side, seasoned, sound, straight and square without any flaw or crack	No 100	cft.
Logs teak, U P, 18 to 25 feet long by 12 to 18 inches side and of specification mentioned above	No. 300	cft.
Charcoal Bamboo	cft. 90,000	100 cft.
Firewood	Ton. 100	Ton.
Acid Hydrochloric	qr. 1	cwt.
Acid Nitric	lb. 11	lb.
Acid Sulphuric	qr. 1	cwt.
Antimony	lb 1	lb.
Barrels empty	No. 20	each.
Blue stone or sulphate of copper	qr. 1	cwt.
Borax (or Sohaga)	cwt. 1½	cwt.
Band catgut	kft. 100	Kft.
Bamboos	No 100	100
Cane Rattan	cwt. 1	cwt.
Cord Seaming for carriages	lb. 50	lb.
Coir loose	qr. 2	cwt.
Cement Portland	cwt. 28	cwt.
Coal tar	Ton. 1	cwt.
Flour	lb. 30	lb.
Glue	lb. 200	lb.
Gum	cwt. 1	lb.
Hemp Rope	cwt. 4	cwt.
Hemp spun yarn	cwt. 2	cwt.
Jagg

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd:—King Cross (s), from Rangoon; Kepler (s), Hull; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Nurjahan (s), Calcutta; and Grenfinlas, Newyork. Yesterday:—Orion (s), from Trieste; and H. M. S. Reindeer, Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 22nd:—Teheran (s), for China, &c.; and Nederland en Orange, Aden, Hoodeyda and Jeddah. Yesterday:—King Arthur (s), Bussorah; and Avoca (s), Muscat.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kepler entered, and the s. s. Teheran left, the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s.s. Zambesi will be closed at the General Post Office to-morrow (Tuesday), at 7 a.m.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of this institution will be held at the schoolroom to-day for the purpose of receiving the directors' report and passing the audited accounts made up to 31st July, 1885.

LOST PROPERTY.—Nowrojee Cowasjee reported to the police on Saturday that he dropped a silver watch by McCabe, valued at Rs. 150, from his pocket on the night of the 20th inst., somewhere between the Bandstand and Church Gate-street.

THE KHOJA MURDERER.—Shamjee, *alias* Shunker bin Rahim, was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with committing murder, by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Kamarya Bands Ali Pariani, on the 19th inst. The case was postponed for hearing to the 26th inst., pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquest.

STREET ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a Hindoo woman about 60 years of age was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock cart laden with bales of cotton, while she was passing along the Cruickshank-road. Several of her ribs were fractured. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is lying in a precarious state.

FOUND DEAD.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, Cammateepoore, on the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown, about twenty-five years of age, which was found lying amongst the rocks at Breach Candy near the Mahaluxmee Temple, below highwater-mark. It was in a greatly decomposed state, and Rs. 1-15-0 in cash was found in the clothing. An open verdict was recorded.

THEFT BY A EURASIAN.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Thomas Phillips, a respectably dressed Eurasian, employed as a painter at the Carnac Bridge station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was charged before Mr. Cooper with the theft of small quantities of sugar, spices, and coffee. Succaram, a labourer, was charged with abetting him. It appears that for several days past the sepoys at the goods station at Carnac-bunder noticed that bags of goods, especially those containing spices, sugar, and coffee, had been cut open and some of their contents abstracted. Yesterday one of them was placed in an empty waggon to keep watch on the bags at the station. The sepoy observed the accused Phillips approach the bags stealthily and look round to see if any one was about. He then ripped open three bags containing coffee, sugar, candy, and spices. From them he filled two handkerchiefs and his pockets. Thus loaded he left the place and went to an office where he worked, and there left the two bundles. He was then going to his work with the other accused when the peon stopped him. Phillips threw away some of the coffee and the knife, and returned with the sepoy to the office, where the other things were found. He pleaded guilty and appeared very penitent. His worship said he was sorry to see him placed in that position. He had pleaded guilty to a most serious offence. His worship sentenced him to fourteen days' hard labour in the House of Correction. The other was let off with one day's imprisonment.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Limited, which will be placed before the shareholders at the annual meeting on Saturday:—The third annual report on the condition and operations of the company, which the directors have now the pleasure to present to shareholders, closes the period during which the business was covenanted to be carried on under the guarantee of the vendors and the management of Mr. D. S. Kemp. It need scarcely be stated that, as the period has approached when the management of the company's business must pass into other hands, it has been the aim of the directors and general manager to place every department on as secure and efficient a basis as possible, so that no interruption to its profitable working would be likely to occur from the change. Arrangements with this view have necessarily led to an increase of expenditure, some of it temporary, during the year, but notwithstanding this and the unceasing fall which has been going on in exchange the directors are able to announce a very satisfactory profit as the result of the year's operations. An inspection of the accounts will show the condition of the company's business. Turning to the balance sheet:—With regard to the large items debts and liabilities, the explanation given last year may be repeated, that they are merely current claims on the business. All here noted, except the three last, were, the directors find, liquidated out of current income in July. Laboratory and godown, Armenian-lane.—These buildings, originally valued at Rs 65,000, now stand as Rs. 60,000, and the directors propose to reduce their book value this year to Rs. 57,000, at which figure no fluctuation in the value of property is likely to affect them. Plant, furniture, and fittings originally valued at Rs. 45,433-11-0; since then additions have been made, including valuable furniture, fittings, and machinery, to the extent of Rs. 19,572-11-4; and Rs. 6,231-9-1 have been expended on repairs and renewals. The directors propose this year to reduce their book value to Rs. 53,000. Of the soundness of this asset there can be no doubt. It may be mentioned that extensive new machinery added during the year to the aerated water plant has rendered the latter second to none in India. Stock-in-trade.—Special care has been devoted by the general manager and assistants to the valuation of this important item. In making the inventory all deteriorated and unsaleable goods were rejected. The inventory has been checked, and every care taken to secure correctness; and the directors believe it to be perfectly trustworthy. Book debts.—Owing to the importance of thoroughly controlling this department, the staff of clerks has been increased. The directors have had placed before them monthly statements of the increase or diminution of outstandings; also classified statements of the older debts. A sum of Rs. 627-11-7 will this year be required for writing off debts which have become bad and doubtful, the original allowance having been absorbed. It may be mentioned that of the outstanding accounts conveyed to the company on the 1st July, 1882, there has been recovered Rs. 2,033 more than the amount at which they were taken over. Deposit for the purchase of property.—The purchase not having been completed owing, as the directors are advised, to the default of the vendors, steps are being taken to recover the amount deposited. No remarks seem necessary with regard to the profit and loss account, except that it has been made clearer by a further sub-division of the items on the dr. side, and by incorporating the "liabilities" in their several headings of account. It may, however, be noticed here that the charge in the first part of the account, "general manager's commission," is payable this year for the last time, and in future the amount will go in augmentation of the dividend. The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 73,893-4-8; after providing for depreciation of plant and machinery and the erasure of bad debts Rs. 7,799-8-2 there is an available balance of Rs. 99,053-12-6, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, and the placing of a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the credit of the reserve fund. This, after payment of the general manager's commission, would leave the sum of Rs. 3,343-12-6 to be carried-forward to next year's account as shown below:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
At credit of Profit and Loss Account	....	73,893 4 8
Dividend of 15 per cent. on Paid-up Capital, or Rs. 26-4 per share	52,500 0 0	
General Manager's Commission.	5,350 0 0	
Reserve Fund	5,000 0 0	
Bad Debts erased	627 11 7	
Deterioration of Building	3,000 0 0	
Do. of Furniture, Machinery, &c.	4,171 12 7	
Carry to next year's Account	3,343 12 6	
		73,893 4 8

From the above remarks it will be seen that the company's affairs are in a prosperous condition; and the directors may add that they look forward with confidence to the future of the business. Mr. Kemp's failing health has long pointed to his retiring from the management, and Mr. John Bristed, at present assistant manager, and on leave in England, will take up the general managership on his return in October. Mr. Bristed's experience, knowledge of the business, and capacity for work render him well-fitted for the appointment, and the directors feel assured that under him the business will continue to prosper as it has hitherto done under the present management. The directors desire to avail themselves of this opportunity of recording the valuable services of Mr. Kemp as general manager of the company during the last three years. The permanency which has been given to the business, and the yearly increasing success which has followed the operations of the company are in great measure due to his eminent qualifications for the duties of his office, and to his untiring efforts to leave the business sound and prosperous. That his efforts on behalf of the company have been fully realised the accounts now submitted fully testify. Under Section 86 of the articles of association, two of the directors, Dr. Blaney and Mr. John Macfarlane, retire from office by rotation, but under Section 88 are eligible for re-election. The auditors, Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, also retire from office, and it will be for members of the company to elect auditors for the ensuing year.

A REMARKABLE STORY OF SHIPWRECK.

THE following papers, which have been placed at our disposal by the Secretariat, relate to the complete loss of a buggalow, containing a crew of sixty men and about forty passengers, the sole survivor being an Arab seaman who was cast ashore on the coast of Cutch after being afloat eighteen days in a water tank:—

Political Department, July 22.

Letter from the Political Agent, Cutch, No. 107, dated 7th July, 1885, forwarding for information, translation of a *yadi* to his address from H. H. the Rao of Cutch regarding an Arab named Abdoolah bin Ahmed, who appears to be the only one who escaped from the wreck of a vessel named Jabal, bound for Linga, which foundered near Ras-el-Had, stating that he has suggested to the Rao that the course mentioned at the close of the *yadi* is very desirable, namely, that the Arab should be provided with food &c., till the season opens, when he should be sent to his native country (Linga), to which place he is desirous of returning. Resolution.—The Political Agent's proceedings should be approved, and the papers transferred to the Marine Department. J. B. RICHEY.

From the Port Officer to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 10th August, 1885. —Report.—After perusing these papers it occurred to me that possibly the vessel referred to was the buggalow Jabree, which is registered at the port. I consequently obtained from Mr. Isa bin Khalifa, the owner thereof, at an interview, the following information regarding the vessel:—"About one year ago the Jabree left Bushire for Aden, and from Aden she went to Linga. She remained at Linga five or six months, when she was laden with salt, and despatched by my brother, who resides there, to Zanzibar. I heard verbally that she had sold her cargo of salt at Zanzibar and had loaded timber, and was sailing for Linga about May last. About twenty days ago Abdool Karim, a Memon residing in Bombay, received a letter from a resident of Cutch Mandvi, containing similar particulars to those you have informed me of; but I cannot form an opinion as to the truth or otherwise thereof, as my brother Ali bin Khalifa wrote me about the 19th inst., stating that a report had reached him that the Jabree had been caught in a storm and the mast had been cut away, and the vessel put into a port in the island of Socotra. I, however, give credence to the particulars you have just given me, rather than to the probably vague rumour my brother heard at Linga. I have also heard a rumour here that two buggalows belonging to Keskin are missing. The Jabree was not insured. She was built about twenty years ago at Linga at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000, and was well found in every respect. I own another buggalow Ila Nasree, now at Linga. I have sold the two steamers, Mula and Kaina, which I formerly owned. I have made inquiry from a man belonging to Linga now in Bombay, and he informs me that a Bombay man named Abdoola bin Ahmed was on board the Jabree when she left Linga. When Abdoola bin Ahmed reaches Linga, my brother will see him, and I may now correctly what has happened. I shall write him for this purpose by the first mail, and I will let you know the result." From the foregoing it will be seen that in all the most important particulars the intelligence received by the enclosure dated 7th instant from Abdoola bin Ahmed harmonise, and concurrent circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the vessel which foundered was the Jabree. I have further been informed by Consul Hosain Abbas of His Majesty the Sultan's (of Zanzibar) s. s. Merka, which arrived here on the 28th July, that the buggalow Jabree left Zanzibar for Muscat and Linga on the 10th of May last, and that on the 15th a severe storm raged in the Gulf of Aden in the early part of June. It is possible that the bad weather the Jabree encountered, and in which she foundered on the 7th June, may have some connection therewith, or rather that part of the storm which raged in its way up the S. E. Coast of Arabia towards Ras-el-Had. Captain Abbas also informs me that no register of passengers proceeding by native craft trading between the Zanzibar coast and Linga is kept at the latter port. It does not therefore appear probable that any exact information regarding those on board the ill-fated vessel will be obtainable; but I have written to the Consular Corporation, to make inquiry as to the number that left Zanzibar in the Jabree. It is probable that the water tank in which the man was saved would be carried on the upper deck of the Jabree, and would likely not float to another port. The distance from Ras-el-Had to Jackoo on the Cutch coast is 500 miles, which would give a distance of about 28 miles daily, or 1·16 miles per hour, for the tank to have travelled after the Jabree foundered until it reached land, taking into regard to the force and direction of the winds and currents that prevail at this season of the year, and the high sides of the tank, which would be exposed to the action of the wind. In this way the distance is not appear impossible. But I think it very probable that in Ras-el-Had, as the position where the casualty occurred, Abdoola bin Ahmed referred to the coast on which the cask is said to have been cast ashore. His statement with the Linga bazaar rumour about the vessel having been dismasted, and having put into a Socotra port, I am inclined to think that the vessel must have bounced much further south than Ras-el-Had, and if this was the case, the coast about Jackoo would probably be about the where the tank would drift to. Isa bin Kaliffa has promised to furnish me with any further information regarding the loss of the vessel he may receive from his brother at Linga, and on receipt thereof a further communication will be made to Government. Having regard to the time Abdoola bin Ahmed has stated he existed in the tank without food or water, his experience and escape is one of the most remarkable on record, and possesses, I am of opinion, much that would be of interest to the general public. I therefore venture to suggest that the papers might be placed at the disposal of the press for publication.

(Sd.) HENRY MORLAND,
Capt., I. M., Port Officer.

From Col. G. R. Goodfellow, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Bhooj, July 7.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the accompanying translation of a *yadi* to my address from H. H. the Rao, dated the 5th inst., and its enclosure, for the information of H. E. the Governor in Council. I have suggested to the Rao that the course mentioned at the close of the *yadi* is very desirable. It appears that the Arabs statement of being saved in the water-tank is true, as that article with the body (in a decomposed state) of a Muslim was discovered on the sea shore by the Cutch authorities, though it is not probable that the Arab and others could have existed so long, as is stated, on it. The date of the seven corpses correspond with the 9th June last.—G. R. GOODFELLOW, Col., Pol. Agent.

Translation of a *yadi*, No. 483, from Maharaja Mirza Madarao Shri Khenjarji Sanac Bahadur, forwarded to Azam Akram, Colonel G. R. Goodfellow Saheb Bahadur, Political Agent in Cutch. To be forwarded herewith copies of two reports, Nos. 1080 and 1093, received from the Jackao Vahivatdar, together with those of the depositions of Arab Abdulla Ahmed and Dhandah Nathu, &c., from which it will be seen that the Arab in question alleges himself to be a resident of the village of Linga in Iran (Persia), and that his vessel having foundered he caught hold of the water-tank, from which he subsequently landed on this side (Cutch coast) on the eighteenth day. Details will be learnt on a perusal of the said papers. The man himself wishes to return to his nature country, which will be arranged after providing him with food, &c., when the season opens. In the meantime due provision has been made for his food. If you think any other arrangement necessary please write. Dated second Jesht Vard 10 Samvat, 1941, 7th July, 1885. (Sd.) MANIKBHAI J., Dewan of Cutch.

On the Jesht second Vad 5th Samvat, 1941, before the Abdasa Vehivatdar, deposition of Arab Abdulla bin Ahmeda aged forty years, inhabitant of Linga, in the country of Iran (Persia), states: I was a helmsman in the vessel Jabai, belonging to Khalifa Isa. The ship was big enough to hold ten thousand grain bags. Its load consisted of rafters and 50,000 cocoanuts, and about four thousand "reals" (coins) belonging to the passengers. It was bound for Linga. There were sixty crew and about forty passengers. When it reached Ras-el-Had it experienced a heavy storm and incessant rain. The water gushed in from underneath and she foundered. Before she foundered we heard whistling (of the wind) and saw (figures of) men and deutas (spirits) in the sea: at this time it sank. I and six others managed to get hold of the water-tank, and remained for ten days in it. After the tenth day one person died every day from amongst us, and we flung his body away. I alone survived them and landed on the coast. There was another person with me who was alive till recently, but he died in the tank. When it approached the Shiam Vala Thai on the Jackao coast, I came out of it and landed, and saw a pir's place with its flag. But I did not see any man near, and as I was quite naked I apologised to the pir and appropriated his flag to cover my loins. I was starving for want of food, and my throat was dry, on which I made inquiries after water, when I found two pots in the pir's place, one of which was empty and the other contained some millet. I began to eat the millet, but I could not do so on account of my parched throat, and I then moistened it with a handful of sea-water, which enabled me to eat the millet. I remained in the place for that night and the following day, until I saw some men with a boat at a distance in the sea. I swam across the stream which lay between me and the men. When I approached the boat I found that the men had gone further away, and I therefore remained by the boat. I hoisted the cloth which I had on my loins; but the men did not notice it. I then went to them on dry land, and explained all my suffering and the marks of the vessel on which I had sailed. They then recognised me and took me to the Sana Vali Wandah bordering on the sea. The Wagher Sana treated me very kindly, and gave me food and drink, and sent me here by lending his cart to me. I was laid up with fever when I came to this place, and as I recovered my power of speech to-day, have come to you to give my deposition. The ship first sailed on the 8th of first Jesht Sud from Zanzibar, and foundered on the twentieth day at about midnight. I remained for eighteen days in the water-tank before I reached this land. We had no food or water with us. When the ship was sinking everybody concerned himself for his own safety. I know nothing if other persons survived or not, because I only engaged my faculty to save myself. There were two boats and one machwa on the ship. The passengers were all rabs of Muscat. (Signature) In Arabic characters.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 22.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

ON Saturday before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskarjee, the Fourth Judge, John Nairne Jamieson sought to recover from Norris Griffiths the sum of Rs. 168, being the amount of wages due for seven weeks at Rs. 24 per week, and also Rs. 20 for money lent by plaintiff to defendant. Mr. A. F. Turner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the defendant. Some time in the beginning of this year the defendant, who had purchased all the materials and horses belonging to Wilson's Circus Company, and also the right to use the name of the Circus, engaged the services of the plaintiff Jamieson at Bombay; and the parties afterwards left for Baroda, where Jamieson, according to an agreement, rendered his services to the defendant. Mr. Buckland maintained that the Court could not try the suit, as the defendant did not reside nor did he carry on business nor work for gain within its jurisdiction. He said that the cause of action did not arise here, but at Baroda. Mr. Turner replied that the court had jurisdiction to try the case, as the defendant was residing in Bombay at the time the suit was brought. Defendant having no permanent place in India by his own admission, must be held to reside at the place where he is temporarily living. The evidence on the question of jurisdiction had been offered; his honour decided that the suit could lie in this court, and gave a verdict for Rs. 168 only, with court costs. Mr. Turner applied for an immediate execution, as the defendant would leave Bombay in a week; but the application was refused.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CASE OF CATLEY.

THE memorial on behalf of Thomas Catley, the engine-driver, is now before Government. We are assured it will have favourable consideration, on grounds of mercy. The attitude of the Native Press, as a whole, in regard to this matter, is worthy of all praise, and we cannot help adding, worthy of the imitation of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. We do not wish to be unpleasant; but it would be an advantage to the cause of good government if public journals were always guided by a sense of justice in the discussion of what they are apt to treat as personal questions. Race questions, in a country like this, are perhaps inevitable. But we fail to see why they may not be treated like other questions, provided the tendency to import personal considerations is avoided.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE FEEDING OF MILCH-CATTLE IN BOMBAY.

WE are glad that the *Bombay Gazette* keeps agitating this question with the commendable object of seeing effectual steps taken by the authorities to put a stop to the extensive use of stable refuse as food for milch-cattle in Bombay. The baneful practice is certainly more extensive than the municipal authorities are aware of or willing to admit, and it is by constant exposure of the evil in the columns of newspapers that municipal and police officers would be sufficiently roused to a due sense of their duty to the public. The magistrates, we believe, would do nothing amiss to mark their sense of the abominable practice by punishing convicted attendants of cows for them from the indulgence in such practice. The infliction of one rupee fine in such a case would hardly serve the purpose. We have no objection to magistrates being further informed by Consul Hosain Abbas of His Majesty the Sultan's (of Zanzibar) s. s. Merka, which arrived here on the 28th July, that the buggalow Jabree left Zanzibar for Muscat and Linga on the 10th of May last, and that on the 15th a severe storm raged in the Gulf of Aden in the early part of June. It is possible that the bad weather the Jabree encountered, and in which she foundered on the 7th June, may have some connection therewith, or rather that part of the storm which raged in its way up the S. E. Coast of Arabia towards Ras-el-Had. Captain Abbas also informs me that no register of passengers proceeding by native craft trading between the Zanzibar coast and Linga is kept at the latter port. It does not therefore appear probable that any exact information regarding those on board the ill-fated vessel will be obtainable; but I have written to the Consular Corporation, to make inquiry as to the number that left Zanzibar in the Jabree. It is probable that the water tank in which the man was saved would be carried on the upper deck of the Jabree, and would likely not float to another port. Where then is the generosity of making it still more costly by increasing its duty. Ghee also is in the same condition. It is not that the poor do not eat as use it, but they cannot use it in sufficient quantity. And there our Town Council recommends that it should be made yet dearer, so that it will be placed beyond the reach of several who at present can use it. Happy contrivance! It surely speaks for the financial ability in the members.—*Native Opinion.*

MR. DIGBY'S CANDIDATURE.

IF the practical sympathy of Bombay and Madras can help Mr. Digby in his arduous campaign, his return to Parliament may now be taken as secured. Mr Ferguson's conduct in undertaking to pay nearly a large share of his election expenses, and Madras seems to be pledged to do equally well. But no time should be lost in collecting funds.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS OF EGYPT.

MR. SCOTT'S letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, on the working of the International Tribunals of Egypt, will be read with somewhat mixed feelings by those who have been led to consider the procedure of British Indian Courts as amounting very nearly to perfection compared with that of the Egyptian. Here in India the powers that be do not seem much concerned about economy in time and money to the unhappy litigants. Courts of Justice exist for judges and lawyers, who are everything to their mutual satisfaction, as befits loving brothers in law. The public is a very insignificant factor, generally beneath consideration, except in its money-yielding capacity.—*Id.*

THE letter possesses both instructive and suggestive to native patriots who are long in their complaints of the vexatiously long and disastrously expensive modes of administering justice, which are now current in this country. Mr. Scott, being a witness to the excellence of the Egyptian system, is not at all unmindful of its defects, both of which he has endeavoured to point out fairly. But taking the letter as a whole we could not be supposed to be far wrong to say that the experienced and honoured judge appears to be of opinion that the procedure in vogue in the International Tribunals of Egypt, with such amendments as experience has pointed out, would answer the purposes of India or other countries far better than those already in force there, say India, as regards the dealing out of cheap and speedy justice between the State and the subject, or between man and man. Before concluding his instructive letter the honorable author makes reference to points bearing directly on the state of certain judicial affairs in this Presidency, that ought to serve for valuable hints to our leading native journalists, who cause a law-reform, locally speaking, for reflection as to where they might begin to work so as to be able to relieve the community from the effects of the disadvantage and drawbacks of our present system of administering justice. We recommend the letter to the careful perusal of all leading and educated native gentlemen, as eminently deserving of their earnest study.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE INDIAN SECRETARY AND THE PHRENOLOGIST.

A CERTAIN phrenologist, Mr. N. L. Fowler, has been feeling Lord Randolph Churchill's "bumps," and pronouncing his opinion upon them. The Secretary for India it seems "is active in body and mind and under the control of the more vigorous and positive powers of his nature;" and "readily identifies persons and objects, and gathers information quickly as he goes through a new place; hence he will generally have enough to talk about." Furthermore we are told,—"His head is very high over the ears, which indicates prompt decision, great determination, and, for the time being, unbending purpose, which would know of no compromise, which quality of mind, joined to his self-esteem, would render him willing to take responsibilities, to want authority and influence, and to feel perfectly at ease when everything went as he said; and it would make but little difference with him whether it was a servant he was employing or the fate of the nation, for he would have equal confidence in the one case as in the other."

Again:—"He may not fight with his fists, nor kill with his sword, but his words would be like bullets shot from a gun, and his spirit of opposition would be like a regiment to contend with; they give him an amount of executiveness that would dispose him to carry everything before him, and not stop to shed tears over the vanquished, but rather to rejoice that he had conquered, without stopping to count the cost on the other side. All these qualities of mind are so distinct as to render them leading points in his character; hence, energy and force, joined to a contentious spirit, self-reliance, independence, determination, tendency to extravagance of remark, general comprehensiveness of mind, love of argument and opposition, originality of thought, power to strike out a new course, quickness to see changes to be made, and capacity to individualise objects, joined to a talent to talk and present his ideas, are all prominent points of character. Were there more cautiousness, circumspection, blandness of mind, consciousness of superiority, feelings of sympathy and tenderness towards others, and power of intuition, with less bluntness, and directness of remark, his character would appear much more perfect."

Mr. Fowler, having in mind, no doubt, the comparisons that have been made, explains the difference between Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Beaconsfield in the following manner:—"In many respects he is like Beaconsfield, with the exception that he has more casualty and destructiveness. He is not one to be led by others, but prefers to do the leading himself. He may possibly take advice, but it will be after he has got into a difficulty and wants assistance in getting out. He will as far as possible feather his own nest, will gather all the boney he can, will be the most conspicuous in the field, or be dissatisfied, and cannot possibly be content until he is at the head."

BENGAL.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND LIQUOR.—On Saturday before the Hon. Abdul Jubbur, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, Andhore Chunder Shaw and Karoo Kahar were charged by Mr. Eagleton, Superintendent of the Excise Preventive Force, with introducing two-and-a-half gallons of outstill liquor within the limits of the Kidderpur distillery without a pass. It appears that at 7 p.m., on the 3rd instant, Hira Sing, an Excise Jemadar, on arrival of the up train at the Ballyganj station, noticed the first accused alight from the train with a large carpet bag, which he made over at once to No. 2, who was waiting on the platform. On leaving the station both accused separated, but No. 2, who had the bag, was followed by the jemadar, who questioned him regarding its contents. The man not giving a satisfactory answer, the jemadar opened the bag, which contained five large bottles, each containing three quarts of liquor. The man was taken to the prosecutor, who took up the inquiry, and succeeded in tracing No. 1 accused at a village in Tallygunj that very night. The first accused was fined Rs. 200, while the second was discharged.—*Englishman.*

EMBEZZLEMENT AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A somewhat curious incident took place a few days ago in Calcutta. A nacoda had lodged a complaint in the Burra Bazaar Thanna against a servant in his employ for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 280. The same day, the police, having received information that a man was lying in a state of insensibility in a dilapidated godown, proceeded to the spot and removed the man to hospital. While in hospital the police found that he was the person whom they were in search of in the criminal breach of trust case, and accordingly placed him under police supervision; but so soon as he had sufficiently recovered, finding the policeman who had charge of him asleep, he absconded. Three hours later he was arrested whilst bathing in a tank in Sebpore, and brought back to the hospital, but the authorities refusing to admit him, he was placed before the Northern Division Magistrate, who ordered his detention in the Jail Hospital, where he is still a patient. His Worship proceeded to the jail to take his dying declaration. He pleaded guilty to the charge of criminal breach of trust, as also to having attempted to commit suicide. He said he had lost the money by gambling in rainfall.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

A PROLIFIC FAMILY.—The wife of a man named Cunthasawmy Chetty, residing at Kingerl, gave birth a few days ago to no less than five children, three of whom were boys and two girls. Two years ago the same women presented her husband with a quartette, and one year previously with a trio. The last lot of five are doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.—*Post.*

WHO IS HE?

A ROSE by any other name would smell as sweet. So, too, whatever be the true Christian name and patronymic of a certain individual now lodged in jail at Colombo, there can be no doubt that he is a singular personage. When the so-called Father St. Victor Kanovics, the man of many titles and varied parentage chatted familiarly with us about four months ago he could hardly have anticipated what we ourselves never dreamed of for a moment, namely, that he would in a very short time monopolise no small share of the interest of the Indian police. Had he then known what snares and pitfalls awaited him in the course of his tour through India, we think he would have betaken himself hence in one of his many disguises instead of plunging so desperately as he has done into the toils prepared for him by the police.

We have no desire to travel over the same ground as the *Bombay Gazette*, which has faithfully and harmoniously chronicled the adventures of the so-called Kanovics, from the time that he began to be a public character, if, indeed, a man who wears other names than those he is entitled to by baptism and inheritance can be said to have a character at all. We refer our readers to an article which we reprint below on another page, and which is typical of Kanovics being no other than the notorious Olivier Pain is considered. It will be seen from what the writer in the *Bombay Gazette* says, that the identity promises to be substantiated. At all events it is not likely to be disproved by anything that Kanovics has at any time said or omitted to say. Besides the question as to who the pretender now in durance vile may be, another point is what must ultimately be settled. If the present wearer of the name of Kanovics be Olivier Pain, what has become of the rightful possessor of the name? For there has been a real Kanovics, who is known to have been one of the sons of Kossuth's Hungarian asylum as a kleptomaniac and to have subsequently been turned loose upon the wide, wide world to shift for himself. The last thing known of him is his relations put him over the Austrian frontier with his face towards Constantinople, little expecting that he would some day render his family illustrious throughout the East, and perhaps the world. Now, if we accept the theory that it was Olivier Pain whom we saw in the flesh, the question naturally arises what on earth has become of Kanovics? We must suppose that Olivier Pain somewhere or other in the land of the Pharaohs. Did the latter then flick from him his good name to trade with in other countries, or did the simple Hungarian dispose of his name for a consideration? In whatever manner the transfer took place it seems to have been lacking in completeness or preciseness. If Olivier Pain really made off with the man's name he must have forgotten to take his parentage and pedigree with it. We do not incline to that theory, however, but we prefer the other, namely, that the adventurer, who lately introduced himself to us, must have become more or less acquainted with the antecedents of the real Kanovics and endeavoured to make use of what he considered to be authentic facts. The man who made dupes of others every day till he got to the end of his tether at Cochin is no fool, and the assertion that Kanovics passed in Bombay we do not believe that he would have deliberately told what he knew to be a cock-and-bull story so far as the real Kanovics was concerned. He could not have known of the latter's ignominious ejection from his native country, and it is probable that some of his accounts of his aristocratic connections were not pure inventions so much as misdirected efforts to maintain the character of Kanovics with all its attributes and appendages. It appears extremely probable that he met the expelled kleptomaniac in some obscure corner of Egypt, and believed the exile's boast regarding his high connections. Considering that our adventurer did not had the courage to state the real object of his visit to India, it is clear that, were he Kanovics in fact, he would rather wish to be known by some other name. At present he is in the unpleasant predicament of having been found, suspected to be Olivier Pain; yet he does not attempt to cut the ground from under the foe of his adversaries by confessing himself to be Kanovics, the son of a humble peasant-way employé. The consequences of such an admission of imposture could hardly be so grave as those which must ensue from identification with Olivier Pain. What he thought his method would has failed and he evidently has no other card to play.

Our distinguished visitor of last May might perhaps have contrived, aided by his wonderful powers of mesmeric deception, to make a good thing of his trip to India, whatever the object of it may have been. Unfortunately for himself however, he insisted on retaining his dual character of Kanovics and a Catholic priest. His assumption of the latter had meanwhile been discovered as an imposture, and he could not make head against what he called the unjust persecution of the Catholic clergy in India. Meanwhile the Austrian Consul at Bombay had telegraphed to Vienna, and received an account of the unromantic Kanovics, the kleptomaniac. The result was that the police ranged themselves on the side of the persecutors of the harmless globe-trotter, and the missionary bound for Manchuria found the authorities in Southern India. Seized with an ensatiable desire to know what business he had in India. He could not gratify them on this point, but continued his desperate efforts to prove his identity with his ideal Kanovics. In the meantime photography which, like the electric telegraph, is abhorred of impostors and the criminal classes generally, having been invented partly for their confusion, had been brought to bear upon the mystery which shrouded the personality of the reputed Kanovics. Mr. Superintendent Macdermott of the Bombay Police, had all his suspicions confirmed by a comparison of photographs of the celebrated Communist and the reformed Barnabite. There happened to be two men in India besides the self-styled Kanovics, who have met the redoubtable Oliver in Egypt. One of these immediately recognised Olivier Pain in two photos of Kanovics in Arab guise, while the other is not disposed to be communicative on the subject.

We shall leave our Reformed Barnabite to settle the question of his identity with the police and the magistrates of Cochin, merely noticing a few striking circumstances in connection with his appearance and his cross-examination. One of the means of detecting Olivier Pain in his Arab disguise, noticed by the British authorities in Egypt, was the colour of his eyes. Now, when Kanovics was in the Fort Chapel, loquaciously recounting his adventures, it was suggested to him that an Arab disguise would be of doubtful service to man whose eyes were of such a tell-tale colour as blue. In those days Kanovics still retained his faculty of giving an answer, good, bad or indifferent, to every question that could be put to him. So he met the poser above recorded by saying that there is a blue-eye tribe of Arabs, the purest-blooded of the race, dwelling somewhere in the centre of Arabia. As none of his hearers had been there to see, they were obliged to accept his statement. He was also fond of mentioning that his legs still retained traces of the tortures to which he had been subjected in Central America. They had been burned with slow matches and otherwise experimented upon. If Kanovics be Olivier Pain, indeed, then some of the remarks he made in the course of his cross-examination at Cochin are exquisitely humorous. Take for instance his reference to Lord Wolseley as "the greatest field-marshal of this day." This from the lips of the man who out-manœuvered him would be keenly sarcastic. His explanation of his acquaintance with Olivier Pain looks like an heroic attempt to tell the truth without betraying himself. He says:—"I never shook hands with him—standing face to face. I never saw him from a distance. I saw him close to me very many times." Fancy a man shaking hands with himself, standing face to face, or seeing himself from a distance!—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

TWO YEARS OF EARTHQUAKE HISTORY.

IT is at first sight not a little curious that, until quite recently, no attempt has ever been made to study systematically the causes and course of seismic action, the most striking manifestations of which are earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. While every other department of science has had its band of students seeking by long and varied observations to discover its fundamental laws, seismology (as it has lately come to be called) alone, notwithstanding effects which strike the imagination beyond any other power in nature, has remained neglected. The earthquakes which have visited civilized countries in the past, have left behind them only records of such a number of houses destroyed, so many people injured, and (in England at least) a number of sermons and tracts calling on the people to purge them of the iniquity which has called forth the wrath of Heaven in these dire catastrophies. Thirty years ago M. Perry in France and Mr. Robert Mallet in England began to collect and collate the records of earthquakes in various parts of the globe; but the long lists thus obtained after infinite pains and research were little more than catalogues of the woes endured by the inhabitants of certain countries much subject to earthquakes, and could lead to no solid result which would help to make these phenomena, their origin and modes of action, better known to us.

Within the last four years seismology has commenced to take its place as a science, to be studied by long and careful observations like any other exact science. That its birth-place should be young Japan (for the work of Mr. G. Darwin at Cambridge is on a different branch of the subject) will not appear surprising when the relative circumstances are considered. In the countries of northern Europe earthquakes occur at such long intervals, and are as a rule so local in effect, that no continuous observation is possible; the opportunities for establishing *data* are too scanty to enable us ever to obtain sufficient facts for a theory. In the south of Europe and Central and South America, on the other hand, the earthquake shocks, when they come, are so violent and disastrous as to render any work but that of flying to a place of safety impossible. Human nature, even the nature of the most ardent man of science, cannot be expected to maintain the enquanimity necessary for accurate observation when the roof of the house is tumbling about the observer's ears, and, and when he may expect his neighbour's roof to come after it. In Japan, however, the situation is wholly altered. There have indeed been awful earthquakes in that country which have marked their paths by ruin and death, but they are so few and far between, especially when compared with the number of less disastrous shocks, that they may for all practical purposes be eliminated. All degrees of shocks from those which are hardly perceptible to others which throw down badly built chimneys, or clumsy wooden shanties, are common. In some districts, at certain seasons, there is an average of an earthquake a day. The student has thus ample and safe opportunities of collecting facts. Japan offered a unique field of study in this respect, and Professor Milne, a gentleman who went to Japan some years ago to fill the chair of geology and mining in the new Government college of engineering in Tokio, saw the opportunity and seized it. With the zeal of Englishmen abroad, he at once formed society of natives and Europeans to pursue the study of seismology, which for four years past has been accumulating a mass of facts with regard to earthquakes, which, for extent, variety and value, exceeds all the previous facts our students had placed at the disposal of science. The "Transactions" of the society now reach seven volumes, its founder being the most indefatigable contributor. The last volume contains a paper by him which is of especial value, as being at once an earthquake history of northern Japan for two years and a summary of the whole work of the society. It shows the point which the young science has attained, and the results which have so far been obtained by the application of such principles as the observations hitherto made appear to support.

The number of earthquakes observed in the two years ending October, 1883, were 387, or an average of four per week. The area of observation was that portion of the main island of Japan lying between 33deg. and 41deg. north latitude. Some of the shocks were observed in only a single town, or were sufficiently great to be felt over the whole region. The main questions concerning any single earthquake are its direction, intensity, and extent. The two former may be determined by observations made at two or three places close to each other, and therefore under the control of a single observer, those at one place being used to check those at the others. To ascertain the extent is a far more difficult operation, and one which, with all Professor Milne's ingenuity, he could hardly have surmounted if he had not enlisted the sympathy and support of the Japanese Government. The

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

WITH the exception of a further decline of ⅛ in Rupee Paper, Reuter's regular list of Stock Exchange quotations in yesterday's London telegram showed no change. Consols are still quoted at par, French Rentes at 109.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was reported quiet in tone, but the day's sales were 8,000 bales, a full average as business has gone of late, and quotations for Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. better. In New York on Thursday ready Cotton was quoted 1-16 cent. lower, futures 2 points higher. It is evident that to the adverse influences of a large American crop, bad trade, and now a collapse in Silver, the strength of the statistical position is offering a stubborn resistance. Prices are being forced back with great difficulty, and above much past a certain point without inducing an immediate recovery. The way figures are steadfastly tending, however, shows that there must be a great amount of latent strength in the market. During the past week the visible supply for all Europe has decreased by 90,000 and the Liverpool stock by 33,000 bales, making the respective deficiencies under each head as compared with last year 400,000 and 131,000 bales. Seven weeks ago the deficiency in the visible supply was only 284,000 bales, while the Liverpool stock was on a par with last year, and the fact of the present comparative positions having been reached in the face of the existing state of trade is therefore all the more striking.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 21st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds.....	1,260,000	1,660,000	1,821,360
" " Surats.....	237,000	596,000	511,170
For the United Kingdom only the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool	618,000	779,0 0	890,520
" London	22,000	68,000	50,41
American afloat	10,000	20,000	25,000
East Indian "	21,000	65,000	105,000
	701,000	932,000	1,065,960
Price of Mid-Uplands.....	5 7-16d.	6¼d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4¼d.	4¼d.	4 1-16d.
Difference.....	13-16d.	1¼d.	1 9-16d.

We subjoin our comparative statement of the American Cotton movements, which will soon begin again to attract more attention as showing something of the new crop. For that matter, some portion of this past week's receipts and increase of stocks at interior towns must be made up of new cotton, although it will be another month before they assume any importance.

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	1,000	3,000	11,000
" Exports to U K.....	17,000	11,000	13,000
" " Cont.....	1,000	2,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,697,000	4,762,50	5,945,000
" Exports to U. K. "	2,397,000	2,461,100	2,841,000
" " Cont. "	1,435,000	1,419,000	1,834,000
" Stock in the Ports	115,000	147,000	257,000

Our Cotton market continues devoid of movement. Dull and lifeless it is to the uttermost, but rupee prices are fully maintained by the decline in Exchange.

WHEAT remains very quiet, with nothing doing. Reuter at last reports a fall of 1d. per cental in Liverpool quotations which occurred some days ago, but the position of supplies here prevents a corresponding decline, although we are considerably above the parity of home prices, irrespective of the reduction in Freights and Exchange. We quote No. 1 Spot White Pessy, Rs. 3-13 ; No. 1 Club Delhi, Rs. 3-10-9 ; Red Delhi, Rs. 3-7 per cwt., railway terms.

SEEDS.—Linseed is again higher at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. bazaar terms, but the extent of business passing in the article is very small. Rapeseed is in small supply and in equally limited demand, prices being all as last quoted.

FREIGHTS.—The s. s. Lord Landsdowne is reported to have been taken up by speculators at 18s. 9d per ton to cover previous engagements for Hull, and the s. s. Prince Lewellyn has been fixed for Genoa and Naples at 23s. 9d. and 25s. at 2s. ex. For Liverpool 16s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. continue the quotations, and the tone of the market is all in favour of continued weakness.

EXCHANGE.—Reuter still quotes Bar Silver in London at 48⅛d. per oz., and from all we can learn private messages give no change from what we reported yesterday. The tendency here, however, is still downward, and although Bank Bills remain unchanged private paper is lower by ¼ per cent., and as scarce as ever at that. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 17-32d.	per rupee.
On Telegraphic	1s 6¾d.	"
On. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 19-32d.	"
Credits " " "	1s. 6 21-32d.	"
France " " "	1 98	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weaker again to-day, in sympathy with the advices from London. Fours for cash are quoted at Rs. 98 3-16. Fours-and-a-half still nominally at par.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills have again advanced in value by Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share and the market is exceedingly firm. Other things, however, do not partake in the improvement, Banks and Press Companies being unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	727½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank.....	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	258
National Bank of India.....	37,32	£ 250		do.	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	31,250	1,250	..	900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,300
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Ariary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Broach-Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	217½
Dolsha Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	750
Dholleri P. & G. Co..	5 0	300	300	12	165
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,400
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	—	61
Khamgaon Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	450
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	131½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	372½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	535
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	172½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100	100	525
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Ballary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Samoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Velkari Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	660

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 18th August as compared with that for the 11th August :—

LIABILITIES.	August 11. Rs. A. P.	August 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181 4 4	41,58,159 15 0
Treasury Balance	2,51,90,289 12 7	2,24,02,256 1 4
Other Deposits	2,72,71,222 6 10	2,62,24,292 15 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,55,386 14 5	3,86,074 5 2
Sundries.....	12,35,907 13 5	12,37,336 2 7
Rs...	7,83,14,098 3 7	7,44,08,119 7 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	71,33,809 14 0	73,02,666 6 0
Other authorized Invtsts	56,43,300 0 0	57 74,365 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	82,23,614 10 5	74,07,006 13 8
Credits on do.	79,23,004 2 0	82,02,410 13 8
Bills Discounted.....	1,51,33,846 8 3	1,51,38,916 1 0
Balances with other Banks	15,572 7 10	1,74,337 2 7
Bullion	32,38 1 9	32,7,37 13 9
Dead Stock	11,61,019 13 6	11,60,266 7 1
Stamps	8,175 12 0	8,344 2 0
Sundries.....	3,47,445 1 7	3,48,800 1 8
Cash at Head Office.....	1,48,18,660 7 0	1,21,11,918 7 4
Do. at Branches	1,71,73,145 5 3	1,65,87,380 3 2
Rs...	7,83 14,098 3 7	7,44,08,119 7 11

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Prior, Capt., By. N. Staff Regt, on duty, from Poona

AUGUST 22.

England, Bt.-Major, Bl. Fusiliers, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

Nugent, Capt., Bl. R. A., on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Warmer, Lt., 17th Lancers, on privilege leave.

AUGUST 22.

Hornsby, Major, Md., on leave, to Kamptee.

AUGUST 23.

Dobie, Surg.-Major, 4th Md. Cavalry, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, August 24.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., from 4 p. m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

By order,

A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters, Poona, August 21, 1885.

Under Instructions from the Horse Guards War Office it is intimated that the following changes affecting R A officers in the Command have taken place :—

I—Major F G Gyll, 8 (Heavy) 11 C P Division, has retired from the service.

II—Capt C C Lindsay, Adjt R A, Mhow Divn, has been promoted Major and posted to 8 (Heavy) 11 C P Divn.

III—Capt W F Cleave, R 3, has been appointed R A, Mhow Divn.

IV.—Lt-Col and Col B H Pottinger has been absorbed from the seconded list posted to the Lancashire Divn and ordered to Gibraltar for duty.

V—Lieut H G Pelly, D-B, has been promoted Capt into 6-1 Lancashire Divn.

VI—Capt W A G Saunders, 51 South Irish Divn, has been appointed to A Depot, R H A, and will proceed to England forthwith.

VII—Capt W G de Jersey, from the seconded list, has been posted to 5-18, I Division.

VIII—Lieut H M Campbell, J-3, has been appointed to D-B, R H A.

Capt J J Swinton, R A, from the seconded list has been posted to F-1, vice Holden, seconded.

Under Instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt J R Fraser, Loyal North Lancashire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Bn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

With the concurrence of H E the C in C in India an exchange of places on the Indian Roster of service between the undermentioned officers of the Medl Staff is hereby sanctioned :—

Surg G H K O'Callaghan and Surg J F Franklin.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

N S Regt (2nd Bn)—Lieut E J Collins for 6 months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Medl Staff—Surg Major A C Gaye to Ahmedanagar and Secunderabad from 18th Aug to 10th Sept 1885 on private affairs.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For the examination of Vadilal Sukulchund.

314-79—Ardesir and H—The New Fleming S and W Co, vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Jefferson, B and D, J C Cama, and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

109-81—Ardesir and H—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell, vs Bai Shamavahoo and another—M H Khan—Part heard.

238-84—In person (a pauper)—Siwoo Krishna vs Jethabhara and others—Khunderao M.

124 83—Payne, G and S—Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Sachabhoy Datoobhoy and others—Ardaseer and H.

232-82—J C Cama—Haji Mahomed bin Haji Ahmed vs Aishabai and others—Payne, G and S.

215-84—Payne, G and S—Bezonji Eduljee Soonawala vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khunderao M.

86-84—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Doojee vs Nanabhoy Hunsraj and another—Bomanjee and H.

261-81—M M Munshi—Huriprasad Suntookram vs David Watson—Payne, G and S.

3-83—Little, S F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and another vs The steam-ship "Savitri"—Chalk and W.—(Admiralty suit.)

307-81—Little, S. F and N—Sha Welljee Natha vs Lalljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

64-84—Thakurdas and D—The New Piece goods Bazaar Co vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S F and N.

140-84—Little, S F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa and others—Payne, G and S.

79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabji Nanabhai Wadia vs Rustomji Cursetji Wadia and others—Craigie, L and O. For final hearing on Commissioner's report.

663-77—Little, S F and N—Rustomji Dossabhoy Baxter vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxter—Payne, G & S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Undefended New Long Causes.

222-85—Little, S F and N—Bhurmul Nursey vs Noor Mahomed and another.

233-85—In person—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs Pappa Shivoo.

247-83—Little, S F and N—Shamvahoo and another vs Mukhi Ladak Hajee Mahomed.

216-83—Bickwell and K—Dadabhoy Bomanjee Mistry vs Balloo Ramjee and another.

Summary Suit.

276-85—Nanu and H—Deepchund Nalchund vs Mayabhai Premabhai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

372-84—Hore, C and B—Ismail Haji Cosman, vs Haji Mahomed Haji Cosman—Jefferson, B and D, and Macfarlane and E.

54-85—Nanu and H—Sorabji Hormusji Bottlewala and others, vs Nanabhoy Burjorji Bottlewala and another.—Ardesir and H.

179-84—Chalk and W—Pandurang Mooljee and others, vs Dewsey Malloo and others—Hore, C and B.

193-84—Crawford and B—Goverdhun Ithamber, vs Narron Mooljee—J C Cama.

373-82—Macfarlane and E—Goculdas Dewjee, vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Tariwala and another—J C Cama.

209-85—Little, S F and N—L A Wallace and others, vs. Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy—Chalk and W.

13 818-83—Little, S. F and N—L A Wallace and others, vs Dulputbhoy Bhagoobhoy—Chalk and W.—(S C Court.)

80-85—Payne, G and S—Hurnath Roopaji and others, vs Mahomed Haji Ally and others—Hore, C and B.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 14, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"AGENTS WANTED.

SIGHT-SAVING GLASSES.

MR. LAZARUS' system is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which the spectacles can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eyeglasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.

Dr. Beaumont, Presidency Surgeon, Hyderabad, says :—Mr. Lazarus has shown me his method of testing the eyes of persons whose vision is defective and I consider that any one requiring spectacles may depend on being carefully fitted by him.

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence those universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use. First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence. Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.

Opposite University Clock Tower,

BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RATANSHAW—August 19, at Khetwady, the wife of Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HILL—August 19, at No. 9, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of C. P. Hill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—McCALL—August 12, at the Catholic Cantonment Chapel, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Revd. F. Charles, Military Chaplain, Henrietta McCall, to Edward John Singleton Brown.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1885.

THE native papers have been wasting a good deal of their time in discussing the advantages and the disadvantages of having the present educational system dead and buried, and the present European professors shelved, before they are either one or the other. The vernacular papers have been sadly misled by a contemporary which has given a wild and impossible interpretation to a very insignificant matter. A Resolution was recently issued by the Government of India, refusing to sanction the appointment of two new professors, one for Elphinstone, the other for the Deccan College. The impression was in the mind of the writer that it is the intention of the Government that the chairs of the colleges are all in process of time to be held by native graduates of the Bombay University. There is no intention of the kind. The Government of India were asked to sanction the appointment of a Professor of History and Political Economy, who could also assist in teaching English. The answer was, under the circumstances, financial and other, exceedingly reasonable, or at all events what was to have been expected. The local Government having asked for the appointment of two first-class scholars from England, were told that in Bengal Indian graduates were proved to be efficient college tutors, and that, on grounds of economy, local graduates might be appointed to the Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges respectively, ranking only as members of the subordinate branch of the Educational Department. In other words, additional European professors were refused to the colleges, in favour of native assistant professors. It is pretty well understood that while the Government of India based its refusal to assent to an increase in the staff of European professors on the plea of economy, it was not at much pains to conceal its opinion that the present staff cannot be too small, when professors are able to be spared for altogether outside the sphere of the Department. This is one of the unpleasant things which the Government of India is bound to hint, in order to make the duty of resistance to its cheese-paring Resolutions more difficult and precarious. But apart from this amusing little side issue, what is there in the decision of the Supreme Government to warrant such language as "The death knell of the Educational Department as at present constituted has been sounded," and the assurance that the ruin of the higher education of a large Presidency is no slight matter ? Usually very considerable changes precede death and ruin. In the Bombay Educational Department no change that we are aware of has taken place, and no material change is proposed. The appointment of native professors would be no new step, and certainly the appointment of tutors is nothing new. The veteran, Kero Luximan Chatre, was not only a professor in the Deccan College, but was made acting principal for some months prior to his retirement, ; Professor Bhandarkar, of European as well as Indian renown, is still one of the most honoured and honourable of the college teaching staff ; and other native gentlemen who have been successful college tutors might also be enumerated. The appointment, then, of native professors is no innovation. It is true that the native gentlemen we have mentioned have taught other subjects than political economy and English, but ripe English scholars are by no means rare among the natives of India. For instance, had the Hon. Mr. Ranade or the Hon. Mr. Telang chosen the profession of Gamaliel, even English youths might have profited by their teaching. Doubtless among the young students of English who have graduated in Bombay there are potential Ranades and Telangs.

We pointed out some months ago the evils arising from annulling the salutary law fixing the minimum age of Matriculation candidates at sixteen. There being no restriction of age, the colleges are often obliged to accept very youthful undergraduates, who have pulled through the Matriculation Examination, but who certainly have not reached the degree of cultivation and ripeness of mind that would enable them to follow and appreciate the lectures of men of established reputation in their several departments of study. College professors have been heard to remark that the freshmen frequently know English so indifferently that the colleges are in danger of being converted into mere high schools. It is clear, then, that the exclusion of natives from the teaching staff, in favour of men of great learning, is unnecessary, especially while boys are encouraged to make such mischievous haste over their school course. There is certainly nothing in the order that native graduates should be appointed to assistant professorships signifying a desire on the part of the Government of India to lessen the efficiency of Indian collegiate education generally. Neither will the operation of the order in any way affect the number of natives whose ambition and attainments enable them to overcome all obstacles and enter the Civil Service of India by the same door as Englishmen. Indeed, were the whole Educational Department manned by natives some native Wren would probably arise among such a body of educationists, who, like the great crammer himself, would learn the trick of teaching boys "what they ask" and the subjects that "pay," and would send off ship-loads of native youths to England, warranted to pass the Indian Civil competitive examination, and henceforward there would be no necessity for "knocking at the door of the sacred temple of the Civil Service," the door being wide open. However, no change is contemplated. The Educational Department will remain as it is, and when the present able professors resign, they will probably be succeeded by scholars from the English Universities—by men, like themselves, of established reputation in their several departments of study ; and meanwhile the appointment of Bombay graduates to the colleges as assistant professors is matter neither for complaint nor for criticism. It is often regretfully remarked that natives of birth and rank stand aloof from education, regarding it as a sort of trade which the Brahmans and Koonbies may go in for, and make a living by ; but matters in this respect are mending. Much might be said in favour of Mr. Chatfield's scheme for developing the Elphinstone College into a perfectly appointed Government college, making the fees and examinations high, so as to restrict admission to the sons of men of standing, and to youths of undoubted mental power, who would be supported by scholarships. The chairs of such a college would of course be held only by European men of learning. Such an institution would form a model, and would in time reduce the number of native youths who fancy themselves thoroughly educated. Private effort colleges in various parts of the country, less well appointed, and consequently cheap, would attract poorer students. As caste prejudices gradually lose their hold, it may be hoped that natives rich enough will follow the example of Englishmen and send their children to England to gain the advantages of education and of residence there. Scholarships founded by men of wide views for sending native youths to Europe for purposes of study will probably multiply, and will doubtless be productive of good ; but for the present our contemporaries may as well leave the development and discussion of such changes to the Director of Public Instruction and others who have made education a specialty.

THE discussion in the Corporation on Saturday of the milch-cattle stabling question ought to be of considerable advantage to the public health. It is evident that the Khetwady stables have been for some time past in a thoroughly unsatisfactory condition, and that there was abundant reason for some of the residents in the neighbourhood to call attention to the matter. A considerable number of the stables are badly constructed, and worse kept. Some are unpaved and unprovided with gutters, while of those which are properly provided in these respects few are regularly cleansed. In the remainder the soil is swamped and saturated with filth. On the whole the sanitary surroundings of the cattle upon which the milk-supply of a large portion of the population of Bombay is dependent seem rather less satisfactory than those which shelter the municipal bullocks—themselves not remarkable either for robustness or for longevity. But the worst feature in the case is the Deputy Municipal Commissioner's assertion that in only one of the Khetwady stables is Vehar water laid on. The remainder are of course dependent upon wells not only for the water which is used—or not used—in flushing their stables, but for the water the *gowlees* supply to their customers in combination with lacteal elements. This means something much worse than the dependence of the stables for cleansing purposes on inadequate and not always easily accessible wells. If adulteration is "freely and impudently carried on," as Dr. Khory asserts it is, the adulteration must in nine cases out of ten be practised with well-water of worse than doubtful purity. What that means we may realise by recalling a recent instance of the effect upon the health of a particular district in Bombay of an accidental deprivation of Vehar water. The Deputy Municipal Commissioner has taken a wise and very necessary step in insisting that Vehar water be laid on in every stable in Khetwady in which the well-water is found to be "very impure." The only question is whether this stipulation goes far enough. The theory of the propagation of disease by germs takes small account of degrees of impurity, and it would be difficult to draw a clear working distinction between the moderately impure and the very impure. Would it not have been better to proceed upon the assumption that every well in a populous district like that of Khetwady lies under suspicion, and to make it obligatory to lay on Vehar water in every *gowlee's* stable ? The assurance of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner that for some years past the authorities have paid attention to this question ought to warrant the belief that the stables will be put under vigilant and constant inspection, for nothing less than this will prevent them from continuing to be a constant and serious source of danger to the health of the city.

THE sentence of six months' imprisonment which has been passed upon Father Victor Kanovics—or some one else—will be a severe warning to that gentleman as to the inconvenience of leaving the world in doubt of one's identity. After this Victor Von Kanovics will be painfully conscious of the unwisdom, not merely of going about the world without visible means of subsistence, but also of not being able to prove whether one is oneself or some totally different personage. Such a sentence, however, has its conveniences—none of which, we ought to say, the prisoner will be quite able to realise. It will give an opportunity for further inquiries, and if it should turn out that the prisoner is not Olivier Pain there will be no particular apology to pay to that mysterious gentleman, of whose death even now we cannot be sure. Evidently, we want to know something more about the gentleman in custody in Cochin before we can be sure who he is and who he is not. Meantime let those whose misfortune it is to look like "foreign ecclesiastics" mind what they do with themselves. Another gentleman of that kind has been apprehended at Cochin, for no other reason, apparently, than that people cannot quite make out who he is. Apprehension as a method of finding out "who is who" ought to answer. At any rate, Kanovics' case affords an ample opportunity of learning a little more about Victor Kanovics than we yet know.

THE following arrangements have been made for the despatch of Madras and Bombay troops for the relief of the Indian Contingent at Suakim :—One strong troop of the 4th Madras Light Cavalry, from Kamptee, will sail from Bombay in the Tenasserim on the 1st October. The 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry, now stationed at Baroda, will embark in the Clive on the following day. The 20th Regiment, Madras Infantry, from Kamptee, will embark in the Canning on the 5th. The 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, from Raipore, will embark in the Clive about the 2nd November, and the second troop of Madras Light Cavalry, from Kamptee, and one company Madras Sappers and Miners, from Secunderabad, will embark at Bombay in the Canning about the 5th.

WE hear that for purposes of Ordnance administration, Quetta is to be changed from a field park to a depôt.

A UNIVERSITY COLONY IN EAST LONDON.

THERE is no city in the world where the contrasts between poverty and wealth are so sharply, cruelly marked as in London ; no city where so much money is expended in charity, so little achieved to help the evil radically. Ever since the publication of the pamphlet "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London" the conscience of the West-end has become fully aroused, and it has at last learnt that to truly help the poor it must pay not only with its purse but with its person ; that sympathy is a more potent factor than even dollars. In order to exert this influence, in order really to get to know the people, to obtain their confidence, to understand their needs, a number of thinking men and women have agreed that they must live among the poor, that the horrible abyss of space and thought that separates East and West London must be not merely bridged but removed. The idea first took practical shape in the University of Oxford, that University whence sprang the famous Tractarian movement which in its time had a certain regenerative power, and the prime mover of the idea was Mr. Arnold Toynbee, son of the famous aurist, a fine and ardent spirit, burning to improve the condition of his outcast fellow-men. Professor Seeley tells how in a conversation he had with Toynbee, the latter told him that there were young men at Oxford now, as there have been in each generation, keenly desirous of throwing themselves into the work of the priesthood. But there were difficulties in the way, spiritual and intellectual, which had not been there in former generations. In thinking upon all this they began to ask what a priesthood really meant, and it seemed to them to consist mainly of two things—teaching and sympathy. Then they talked of the "university extension" movement, and of the new career of usefulness it opened up to young university men. And as they discussed it, they asked themselves whether here there might not some day be found scope for that combination of teaching and sympathy for which they were looking. Towards the realisation of this dream Toynbee Hall is a first attempt, being neither more nor less than a residence club of university men in Whitechapel. The distinction of it is that its members desire to use the neighbourhood as a means of sharing the lives of their neighbours. People have asked what the residents are to do ; the question proceeds on the fallacy which has frustrated so many efforts to do good, and so often rendered religion "suspect" in the eyes of the poor, that they are only objects for district-visiting, preaching, improving. As has been well said by Mr. Barnett, the head of this new house, "If a man settles in Belgravia, he does not hope to get into society at the back door by offering to inspect the drains, nor at the front door by leaving a tract. He simply takes the opportunities which offer in the natural course of life." And why not so in what Mr. Gilbert calls "the lowly air of Seven Dials ?" The university settlers want simply to make use of their opportunities to get to know their neighbours, by chance meetings about common business, by common concern in the removal of nuisances, common work on committees, and all the other opportunities that a common life offers for forming acquaintances and ripening friendships. There is to be no ostentation of charity, still less of patronage about the whole concern. It had always been intended that Arnold Toynbee should be the head of this university colony in East London. His early death—the result of his too ardent philanthropic labours—made this impossible ; it bears instead his name and keeps his memory green. The Hall itself only exists since last January, and both Mr. Barnett and his staff of workers wish it to be distinctly understood that the movement is a purely tentative one, on which account they are anxious not to attract too much attention. They want to work, to find out how their plan will answer before they get talked about. They do not shirk publicity, but they wish to avoid notoriety. "Let us have done something," a resident said to our party, "before we get written and talked about." But the mere fact that such work has been undertaken is interesting, and for this reason I feel that some account of their labours is worth giving, if only as a stimulus to others to go and do likewise.

The residence house, as I have said, exists only since last January, and as the object of living there is to understand the poorest of our population by dwelling in their midst, the site has been well chosen. To begin with, it is next door to Mr. Barnett's church, so well known for its Sunday music lectures and art exhibitions, its practical teaching that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath. There it is in the very heart of Whitechapel. To name this district to the Londoner is to say enough ; to the non-Londoner how can Whitechapel be described ? It is the abode of all misery, sin, dirt, squalor, and vice. Dante in the lowest depths of his "Inferno" knows no horrors equal to these. And oh ! the pathos of it ! The little children with the old, old faces, their troubles and wants so much the greater and more pathetic because that they are children ; boys and girls with the look that says so plainly, "We have known no youth ; the old men and women combining in themselves all the suffering and wrongdoing, wrong inflicted of childhood and youth ; the helpless pain, shame, and woe. We must have seen it all to understand it. It is a strange, almost painful contrast to turn from these sorrow-and-sin-burdened streets with their noisy crowd to the quiet peaceful building where the residents of Toynbee Hall have their quarters. We find ourselves suddenly, without any preparatory transition, in a court-yard that does its best to look like a university quadrangle. It is almost incredible that within a stone's throw of Commercial-road a student should sit down and read quietly. Hence we enter the Hall [illegible] it is a still stranger transition after the brutal ugliness of the streets to find ourselves in a cosy drawing room, artistic in the best sense of the word. Here many pleasant cheerful gatherings take place, but here, "for the sake of the furniture," the very poorest Whitechapel people cannot as yet be admitted. On the walls hang some fine engravings and pictures, and a large photograph of that most exquisite of all pictures—the glorious Madonna di San Sisto. There is also a grand piano, low comfortable chairs, small tables, conveniently disposed, the whole having that air of being daily used which gives character to an apartment. At present, as the experiment is tentative, all is on a small scale. The number of residents that can be received is about seventeen. These, who must be university men, do not pledge themselves to remain more than three months, [illegible] first enter the Hall on a visit [illegible] from a week to a fortnight. If they find [illegible] that they are fit to do the work demanded, and willing to accept the conditions imposed, they may become residents. Mr. Barnett is in all senses the chief. One of the pleasantest things about Toynbee Hall is the manner in which all its little world feel and speak about their warder. To say he is loved and honoured is to express very faintly the feeling of the young men who work under him. While each and all would be horrified at the idea of a Catholic director of conscience, yet one and all are equally willing to place their conscience in Mr. Barnett's keeping, where, we readily admit, it is in good hands. His chief gift is to discern at once wherein lies the speciality of a new comer. Thus some young fellow is at once recognised as an athlete, and told off to superintend the athletics of the various boys' schools which the Toynbee Hall residents visit. Another is told off for entertainments, another to foster emigration, and so forth. Each is allowed to work freely as he thinks best ; but at the same time Mr. Barnett helps all by his long experience and counsel, and all go to him for encouragement. He does not actually live in the Hall, but is constantly there, dines in the common dining-room at least twice a week, and sees the residents as often as they like.

The work done by these young men, who are many of them preparing their own studies while thus widening their human sympathies, covers a wide field. It includes (for the evening is the chief time for working among the leisureless poor) social and musical gatherings and lectures, besides special invitation evenings to the male residents of the district among whom the men work and with whom they attempt to enter into intimate social relations. At the same time may be going on in some private sitting-room a reading party on history or any other theme of interest selected by a certain number of willing students. In the day various schools and clubs are visited by the Toynbee Hall residents. Thus, for example, my informant has charge of a club for boys. and he told us a most curious fact in connection with the lads. When first told off to visit them, he found the task of superintendence during play-hours almost impossible. The boys were hopelessly rough, rude, and unmanageable. Finally, some one suggested that as most of the lads were Irish

TELEGRAMS.

THE FATE OF VICTOR KANOVICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

COCHIN, AUG. 22.

Kanovics has been sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under section 109, clause B of the Criminal Procedure Code, on his failure to furnish security for his future good behaviour. He is now safe in jail.

Another suspicious character, a foreigner, in a priestly garb, has appeared here lately and was apprehended. His trial takes place shortly.

BURMAH NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUG. 23.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says that seven cases shipped as macaroni by Milan and Co., of Italy, and consigned to an Italian named Givoto, employed by the Burmese Government to manufacture rifles, gun-powder, and cartridges, were seized by the Burman Customs and found to contain cartridges. The clerk who passed the cases was imprisoned, and the Armenian agent of the Rangoon forwarding house went to explain. He only escaped incarceration himself by promising to return with the real consignee. He proceeded meanwhile and registered himself at the French Consulate as a French subject, hoping in the event of further trouble to fall back upon the protection of M. Haas. Calling for Givoto, he was informed that all this trouble would have been avoided had he told him of the safe arrival of the cases. They then proceeded to the palace and obtained an order for the release of the clerk. The Armenian subsequently called on the Prime Minister to convince him of his innocence, and to beg the return of the cases. The Minister only laughed, saying there would be no trouble in obtaining their return. The Armenian then asked for a letter of exoneration to the Chief Commissioner, but this the Minister declined giving.

A dacoity has occurred close to the Mandalay bazaar, in which a trader was robbed of Rs. 3,000 and jewels. The dacoits are supposed to belong to the followers of one of the most favoured palace officials.

The King's new steamer has been sent to Rangoon with a deputation consisting of the Laymyoo Governor's wife and four maids of honour to inspect the new white elephant with four tusks which is said to be in the Bassein district. They are also to make offerings on behalf of the Queen to the extent of Rs. 20,000 at the Shoay Dagon pagoda.

The difficulty with the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation is reported to be finally settled. The Corporation is decreed to pay ten lakhs to the Burmese Government for the extra 60,000 logs which the Burmese Government claim as having passed their frontier without payment of proper duties. On payment of this sum the work of the Corporation will go on as usual under their different leases. The King already owes the Corporation seven lakhs, so only three lakhs will have to be paid. From inquiries made here, it seems improbable that such a pecuniary arrangement has been made.

The *Rangoon Times* corrects its report of the accident it alleged was caused by the steamer Amarapoora. She was at her moorings when the passenger boat drifted on her chains. Everything was done by the steamer to save life, but nine persons were drowned owing to the carelessness of the boat's crew.

CHANGES IN THE COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Sir Charles Macgregor gets the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, and Colonel Macqueen that of the Hyderabad Contingent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

The services of Surgeon D. Grant are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Mr. Bagshawe officiates as first-grade Deputy Conservator of Forests during the absence of Captain Locock, who takes three months' leave.

Lieutenant Grant, Central India Horse, is granted medical leave in India for four months.

First Sikhs—Lieutenant Dallas becomes Adjutant, *vice* Captain Pollock, promoted to the Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Nicolls is appointed Commandant of the 4th Field Battery, *vice* Major Selfe.

The Sind Punjab Volunteers—Captain Woon, of the 40th Bengal Infantry, is appointed Adjutant, *vice* Captain Wilson.

Assistant Commissary Nicholas Hutchinson, who has retired, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Subadar-Major Shaik Mugdoom, of the Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the second-class of the Order of British India, *vice* Subadar Kondaji Bahadoor, deceased.

FEMALE POSTAL CLERKS,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUG. 23.

An officer of the postal department has been deputed here to enquire into the feasibility of employing women as clerks in t e post offices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIEGE OF KASSALA.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

Latest advices from Kassala state that on the 30th July the garrison came to terms with the besiegers. Osman Digma, when he heard of the arrangement, was furious, and started for Kassala immediately.

THE CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 20.

The cholera is increasing here to an alarming extent.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 20.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff arrived here to-day on his special mission.

THREATENED RUPTURE BETWEEN GERMANY AND SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 21.

The agitation is increasing here against the annexation by Germany of the Caroline Islands, and a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments is threatened.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
The Manchester market has been flat.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-6 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¾
4 „ „	76¾
3 „ Consols for account	100
3½ „ Sterling Loan	102½
4 „ French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	48½

Arrival.—Remembrance.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	17,000	„
„ Surats	4,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	648,000	„
„ „ Surats	62,000	„
„ „ Cotton in London	22,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(AUGUST 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Tokea-ra, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Next weekly mail leaves Bushire over interrupted section 27th August.

Cabe, Quakim-Perim still interrupted.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, August 22.

10 p.m.	79·5

SUNDAY, August 23.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	81·4

THE s. s. Rohilla, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., left Suez for Bombay at 10 p.m. on Thursday.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation held on Saturday afternoon, Dr. Peterson moved that the chairman be requested to apply to Government for a copy of the draft Municipal Bill now in preparation, as soon as it was ready, so as to enable them to express their views thereon. Dr. Peterson prefaced his speech with the remark that the motion did not arise out of any feeling of mistrust on the part of the Corporation, who were fully alive to the constant and most intelligent interest taken by Lord Reay in this question. The Corporation had no reason to be afraid of any changes being rushed through without due notice being given to them. But he pointed out that it was nevertheless very desirable that they should be given an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the draft Bill before it was passed into law. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar having seconded the proposition, it was unanimously agreed to. Another subject of discussion was a report from Mr. Acworth, suggesting the means of improving the present unsatisfactory state of milch-cattle stables in Khetwady and other parts of city. Dr. R. N. Khory, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the stables in their existing condition were a source of great danger to the public health. The stables were filthy and ill-ventilated, the animals were closely packed together, and in many cases impure well-water was given for drinking purposes. Dr. Khory, as well as other speakers who followed him, insisted on the necessity of adopting stringent measures of reform. The Deputy Municipal Commissioner said that great care would be taken before granting licences in future for the erection of milch-cattle stables in any locality. The report was then adopted unanimously.

THE members of the Burmese Embassy are at present in Bombay, and leave for England by to-morrow's mail-steamer. They arrived here on Thursday last from Calcutta and have been staying at the Esplanade Hotel. The embassy consists of the chief ambassador, a gentleman of about forty-five years, and his personal assistant, both of whom, with others, proceeded some years ago to France and Italy, and returned to their native country about four months ago by way of Bombay. The chief ambassador has with him two secretaries and two clerks, and has also under his charge ten Burmese students whom he takes to Europe for the purposes of study. The six gentlemen forming the embassy have a tolerably fair knowledge of English, but the students are wholly unacquainted with the language.

A TELEGRAM states that 3·65 inches of rain had fallen at Ahmedabad between 6 a.m. on Saturday and 6 a.m. yesterday, and 3·25 at Viramgaum. Rain is general all along the line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

H. M. S. REINDEER arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which she left on the 18th inst. She has the following officers on board:—Commander G. L. Atkinson, Lieutenants T. Martyn Ginam, H. M. Murphy, and A. Y. Moggridge, Paymaster C. Vawdrey, Chief Engineer H. C. Stansmore, Surgeon W. H. Norman, Lieut. D. St. A. Wake, Gunner R. S. Staddon. She leaves for Muscat to-morrow.

WE understand that owing to the boisterous weather prevailing in the harbour, there have recently been several casualties among the pilots. Pilot Smith, the senior officer on the establishment, who was in charge of the ship Nederland en Orange on her way out of port on Saturday, has, we hear, been so severely injured in the execution of his duty as to necessitate his being sent ashore, incapacitated. The gentlemen of the guild are, no doubt, thankful that the physical and mental strain attendant on the setting in of the monsoon does not last the whole year through, or the pilot service would be even more dangerous than navigating rival steamboats on the Missisippi.

MR. C. T. CROSTHWAITE has been allowed to cancel his leave owing to sickness. This began with a severe attack of fever and has taken the form of inflammation of the eyes.

MR. NEY ELIAS and Mr. Carey parted company on the Kashmere frontier, the former going direct to Kashgar, the latter striking north-east for the Lingzi Thang plains. Mr. Dalgleish accompanies Mr. Carey.

A CALCUTTA paper says that a large number of Christian missionaries have combined with some prominent Hindu gentlemen to inaugurate a society which has for its object the suppression of impurity among young men in that city.

FROM the last report upon the Botanical Gardens at Singapore, it appears that the coco tree, which Mr. Cantley, the Superintendent, has been trying to acclimatise, has proved a success, and has flowered and fruited freely during the year. This will no doubt encourage some of the planters in the island to make further experiments with it.

THE details of the reorganisation of the Veterinary Department, in special connection with the proposed Civil Veterinary Department, are now being worked out at Simla by a special committee consisting of Colonel Hunt, Colonel Low, Colonel Bushman, Major Deane, and Messrs. Hallen and Oliphant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, Mr. Grant Duff, and staff, accompanied by Mr. Forster Webster, Chief Secretary, will leave Ootacamund on the afternoon of the 8th proximo, and travel by special train from Mettapolliam to Kirkee, which will be reached at 5-30 p.m. on the 10th. A halt of six days will be made at Kirkee on a visit to Ghuneshkind, and the party will leave on the 16th and proceed to Ahmedabad, where a halt of twenty-four hours will be made. Leaving Ahmedabad on the morning of the 18th, Abu-road will be reached in the evening, and a halt of two days will be made. Leaving Abu-road on the evening of the 20th, Jeypore will be reached the following morning, and left twenty-four hours afterwards. Agra will be reached on the evening of the 22nd, and a halt of two days will be made. Delhi will be reached on the morning of the 25th, and left on the evening of the 26th. Umballa will be reached on the morning, and Simla on the evening of the 27th.

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper the new leave and furlough rules which the India Office proposed, but which have been objected to by the Indian Government, embody the following provisions. Leave to England for one year can be taken as often as the Commander-in-Chief chooses to sanction it; and in special cases this may be extended to two years. All leave and furlough is to count as service for pension. The rates of furlough pay are set down as follows:—On appointment to Staff Corps, £200 yearly; after five years, £250; after ten years, £300; after fifteen years, £350; after twenty years, £450; after twenty-six years, £600; after thirty years, £700. The great objection seems to be the rates of pay; as officers drawing fairly large staff pay would lose by the new rules. Besides this no one is entitled to any leave, as at present.

THE *Englishman*, making little of the improved appearance of the frontier question just now, takes a rather gloomier view of the situation than the circumstances seem to warrant. It says:—In spite of the complacent periphrasis of the Queen's Speech, it would seem that negotiations with Russia have come to a deadlock. The *Standard's* assurances notwithstanding, there is reason to believe that we are no nearer a settlement than before the change of Government. The position should be clearly understood. The English and Afghan case is that the boundary, as things stand, must be considered a straight line drawn—in accordance with the Gortschakoff compact—from Sarakhs to Khoja Saleh, subject to possible deflections and delineations to be made by the Commission which we have sent, and which Russia ought to have joined. The Muscovite reply is "No; we will join the Commission and draw a boundary, but only if you first consent to widen the zone of investigation down to the Barkhut Hills and Chaman-i-Baid." As far as reason and right go, the Czar's Ministers might just as well pretend to extend the area of survey to Herat itself, and so far, therefore, their response can only be regarded as the "quip quarrelsome." It may be taken for granted, accordingly, that the English Cabinet has expressed by word of mouth and in writing its renewed objections to proposals so entirely out of the question—indeed, even dishonest; and it now, therefore, remains for Russia to choose between further diplomatic communications and silence. In the event of her adopting the latter style of meeting the plain language of the British Cabinet, there is nothing for it but a continuance of warlike preparations on each side, and the future course of events would then be relegated to the "chapter of accidents."

AMONGST the most recently published "Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government" is a series of papers relating to the revision of the rates of assessment on the expiration of the first settlement of 140 villages of the Sampgaon Taluka of the Belgaum Collectorate. The Resolution on the papers takes a decidedly favourable view of the condition of the taluka. During the currency of the original settlement, the resolution says, there has been a considerable advance in agricultural prosperity. The facts that houses have increased in a higher proportion than population, and that the increase has been entirely in flat-roofed houses, the number of thatched houses having decreased, show that the standard of comfort has been raised. There has been an increase of 14·4 per cent. in the number of working cattle, and there is now a pair of agricultural cattle for each 11 acres of cultivated land. The general conclusion which the Government draw from the facts is that the existing settlement is very light, and that the agricultural classes have prospered under it. The new settlement will be an increase in the total settlement of 27·9 per cent., an increase which the Government believe to be exceedingly moderate as compared with the rise in the value of produce which has taken place during the currency of the original settlement. The opening of the railway, several stations of which will be within easy reach of the northern and western villages, will stimulate the production of exportable products and steady prices generally. Cotton is already grown on 8·1 per cent. of the occupied area and wheat on nearly 4 per cent., and much of the soil is fitted for the production of crops suitable for export. There is every reason to believe that a larger enhancement of the assessment than that proposed might be made without trenching on the legitimate profits of the cultivators, but the advantages of a moderate assessment are so great that Government is willing to forego some portion of the revenue which might justly be claimed.

ANOTHER addition has been made to the abundant stock of pamphlet literature on the Afghan frontier question in a sketch by "an old campaigner" of "Russia's next move towards India." The writer expresses his astonishment at recently discovering that the Russians are in possession of all the confidential notes supposed to be known only to the Intelligence Department about the various routes through the Zhob and Thal-Chotiali country. A Russian official, well-known in London, read to him whole passages that he thought were secretly locked up in the Quarter-master-General's Department, and expressed his astonishment that he should have allowed the easiest, strategically best, and most direct route between Kandahar and India to remain perfectly open and completely undefended. Accordingly the writer insists upon the necessity of possessing a *point d'appui* in Southern Afghanistan, and that that point should be Baz, at the head of the Zhob Valley. And Baz, he argues, should be connected either with Dera Ghazi Khan, *viâ* Thal, or with Dera Ismail Khan, *viâ* the Goormul Pass and the Zhob Valley.

PARTICULARS have just been received of a terrible accident to a yachting party on an American lake. The information, which is dated the 13th ult., was received from Minneapolis, Minnesota. It appears that the steam yacht Minnie Cook, with ten persons on board, was cruising in Lake Minnetonka when a sudden and terrific storm burst over the water. The steamer had got a considerable way out before she was overtaken by the wind—indeed she was lost slight of, and not being seen after the storm subsided it was feared that she had gone down. This fear was confirmed by the arrival of a boatman who had been out in his yawl during the heavy weather. So sudden was the storm that he could not get to a place of shelter, and lay down in the bottom of his boat for safety. In an instant the waves became fearfully turbulent, and his little craft was shot upwards like a rocket. The man had just previously seen the Minnie Cook, and afterwards heard a piercing scream as if from a woman in the yacht. On looking towards the spot the little steamer and her occupants were nowhere to be seen; she had gone down with all on board. Among the occupants of the steamer were the ex-Mayor Rand, his wife, son, and nephew. The lake was subsequently dragged, and seven of the bodies recovered.

THE care which the authorities are taking to make all things comfortable at Suakim is aptly illustrated in a letter to a contemporary which announces gratefully and gladly that, when they lately took away the ice-making ship, they promised another with a cargo of Wenham Lake ice on board. On the arrival of the latter, however, she was sent off with her cargo as a present to the Italians at Massowah, and at the date of writing our troops were entirely deprived of a necessary article of life in that burning climate. It is needless, says the writer, to say that this testimony to the value of the Italian alliance has aroused the greatest enthusiasm amongst our officers and men, who are conscious that, however they may sweiter under the typical heat of the Red Sea, they will never lack the moral refrigeration which the cold shoulder of a paternal Government so lavishly bestows upon them.

A CHOLERA hospital, for the construction of which 1,000,000fr. has been subscribed by Roman Catholics in all parts of the world, has just been erected in the immediate vicinity of the Vatican. It is built to hold 200 patients, and is fitted up in accordance with the latest discoveries of medical science as to the treatment of cholera. The patients, when admitted, are to be at once divested of their clothing, which will be thrown into a "disinfection canal." They will then be taken in a hydraulic lift to the upper floors of the building, which contains a series of airy rooms, each of which is to hold a single patient only, and is provided with hotwater and vapour baths. For patients in the stage of collapse a hermetically closed glass room, which may be filled with steam, is provided. The chapel of the hospital is in direct communication with the Vaticau, so that the Pope can visit the cholera patients without going into the open air. On the iron gate of the hospital are inscribed the words, "Munificentiâ Leonis XIII."

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. C. GAYE, Medical Staff, has been granted short leave on private affairs.

MAJOR F. G. GYLL, No. 8 Battery (Heavy) 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, has retired from the service.

THE 2nd Middlesex (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment, Secunderabad, give a fancy ball on the 26th inst.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. H. POTTINGER, Royal Artillery, has been absorbed from the Seconded List and posted to the Lancashire Division.

CAPTAIN W. F. CLEAVE, R Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Adjutant of the Royal Artillery Division, Mhow.

LIEUTENANT E. J. COLLINS, 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. A. G. SAUNDERS, 5th Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division, has been posted to the Depôt, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and ordered to England to join.

CAPTAIN C. C. LINDSAY, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Mhow Division, has been promoted Major and posted to the command of the No. 8 Battery (Heavy) 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

CAPTAIN J. R. FRASER, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, and, under instructions from the Horse Guards, directed to proceed to England forthwith to join.

WE regret to hear of a serious accident at Sialkot to Colonel Goldie, of the Carabineers. He was struck in the eye by a ball while playing rackets; and it is feared that the sight of the left eye is completely destroyed.

AT a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on the 17th inst., Private Henry Boyd, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, was tried for taking and attempting to load his rifle with balled ammunition with intent to shoot some man. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AT a European District Court-Martial held at Kirkee on the 17th inst., Driver Thomas Moran, G. Battery 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, was tried (1) for breaking out of barracks, (2) attempting to escape from the escort, and (3) striking the gunner in charge of the escort. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

AT a European District Court-Martial held at Poona on the 16th inst., Private Edward Clarke, 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, was tried (1) for absenting himself from school without leave, (2) throwing a bed-board at the corporal of the guard, (3) wilfully breaking his cell doors and wall, and (4) drunkenness. He was found guilty on all the charges, and sentenced to pay for the damage, fined £1, and four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

AS telegraphed by our Simla correspondent, the sanction of the Government of India has been given to the camp of exercise as proposed by the Commander-in-Chief. The details regarding the regiments to take part therein are not yet fully settled, but probably none will be taken from further south than Bareilly. The Punjab Frontier Force and troops in the hills may be moved down in some cases in relief of the local garrisons within practicable distance of Lahore, which will share in the manœuvres. The Political Department will have the arranging with native Chiefs of the attendance of their levies.

THE Allahabad paper states, with reference to the augmentations in prospect in the Native Army, that an additional squadron will not actually be instituted in cavalry regiments, but sufficient men will be added to enable a regiment to form four squadrons. The actual increase to each regiment will be one British squadron commander, four native officers, ten non-commissioned officers, two trumpeters, and 59 sowars. This gives an actual addition of 75 natives of all ranks, thus increasing the total numerical strength to 625. Roughly speaking, each squadron will then number 150 horses, thus practically coinciding with the strength of a squadron of British cavalry in this country. As in all 3,900 sabres are to be added to the Indian cavalry, the remount operations for the next year or two will be on an extensive scale.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.—The barometer has fallen everywhere, the pressure being lowest at Peshawur, and not much higher in Sind. There is a cyclonic depression in the Punjab. Good rainfall at Rawal Pindi, and westerly winds in Rajputana, the Central Indian plateau, the Gangetic plain, and Western Bengal. Light general rain is reported throughout the greater part of the N.-W.P. and Central India, rather heavy at Agra and Morar. Heavy rain at Mount Abu, and moderate in Guzerat. Another depression, with its centre near Dacca, is forming over Bengal, and good showers have fallen in Burmah and Bengal. Light rain has fallen on the western coast. Rain to-day:—Mount Abu, 6 inches; Chittagong and Moulmein, 3½ inches; Agra and Ahmedabad, 2½ inches; Rawal Pindi, Burdwan, Calcutta, and Morar, 2 inches; Saugor Island, Muzaffarpore, Wellington, Akyab, and Rangoon, 1 inch, beside many smaller falls. Previously—Bhuj, 3½ inches; Gauhati, 2 inches; and Rajkot and Jullunder, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	50	24	52	76	53	4	56	41
Aug. 21, Friday	0	50						
„ 22, Saturday	0	42	0	28	0	36	0	25
„ 23, Sunday	....		0	75	0	70	1	27
Total	51	16	53	79	54	00	57	93
Corresponding date last year	45	23	51	51	49	25	48	7

THE CATLEY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please thank those kind gentlemen for us, who so warmly sympathise with my husband, our children, and myself, and are doing their utmost to have him out of prison? We will never forget their generous and prompt help in our time of trouble and need. To think that whilst being in a strange place amongst strangers, these have come forward to do all in their power to relieve and comfort us has helped us greatly to bear our trial. In fact our trials are shared by many kind hearts. They will always have our life-long gratitude, thanks, and prayers that all trouble and trials be kept from them and their dear ones. And you, kind sir, who have done so much for us, and taken so much trouble on our behalf, I can hardly find words to thank you sufficiently. Many thanks, and God bless you, and prosper you always.—Yours, &c.,

ALICE CATLEY.

G. I. P. R. Buildings, Parell, Aug. 21.

A ROAD IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to call the serious attention of the authorities to the dangerous condition of the branch road (at Borivli in Salsette) of the Bombay-Ghod-bandar main road. The rains have seriously injured it. It is rapidly going to rack and ruin, and the consequences will be disastrous to the tax-paying public concerned. I think it, therefore, advisable from the financial point of view that measures should be taken to prevent such a result. From the S. P. C. A. point of view, the persons responsible for the state of things are guilty of breach of those laws, as humanity, in the shape of pedestrians, has to undergo painful sufferings in travelling over it, while the owners of cattle are mulcted by reason of the injuries sustained by the animals.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to Captain Martin's letter of August 21, in your issue of to-day, in reference to a statement made by me at the meeting of this company, I find that though permission was granted to the valuers to have the goods assayed at the Mint, it was subsequently found impracticable, since the Mint required to melt down the articles, or a portion of them, for the purposes of such assays. Under these circumstances steps were taken to have them otherwise tested; but I had not been informed of this change prior to the meeting, and was under the impression, as there stated, that the goods had been assayed at the Mint.

ALEX. MACKENZIE

Aug. 22. Chairman of Marcks & Co., Limited.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that at the ensuing elections of new members to serve in the local municipality, the six hundred rate-payers—see Mr. Pereira's letter—will insist upon the necessity of introducing some new blood into the organisation, for as matters appear at present, it cannot be urged that the administration of municipal affairs in Bandora is strikingly successful. Bandora is a growing place, and thanks to the increasing pressure for room in Bombay, the little township is rising rapidly in importance, and property has been "booming" for some time. Within the last twelve months quite a score of new houses have been built or are in process of erection, and we expect to see the whole of Pali Hill, on which plots are selling at high prices, and the vacant lots on Bandora Hill fully occupied by cottages in a very few years. With a population of over thirty thousand inhabitants (see Campbell's Gazetteer) a more vigorous treatment of the needs of the community is called for. For instance, what can be more unbusiness-like than the present attempt to repair the road to Bandora Hill? Right away from St. Andrew's Church up to the reversing point, and beyond H.H. Aga Khan's house, half of the road the whole length has been strewn with rubble, and only now, after the value of the road has been temporarily destroyed fifty per cent., are feeble attempts being made to apply top dressing. This state of affairs must continue until the other half is dealt with in a similar way. In the meantime horses and carriages must suffer. Had the maistry or engineer in charge of this work dealt with the road in small sections, completing one before proceeding to another, as in Bombay, the evil would have been minimised. It is not too late to put on a spurt in order to get the repairs completed as soon as possible.

Hedges are allowed to remain untrimmed; prickly pear (*cactus major*) clumps abound, much to the delight of cobras *et hoc genus omne*; pools of water are allowed to stagnate, and water-courses are clogged with mud; and last but not least your Bombay supplies of beef and mutton are exposed, I believe, to contamination from the heaps of stable refuse which are thrown down in the immediate neighbourhood of the slaughter-houses to fester and poison the atmosphere until the cold weather sets in.

Aug. 22, A RATE-PAYER.

CRICKET.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE PARSEES.

THE first of the two annual contests between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsees came off on Saturday last, and ended in a draw without much doubt in whose favour. The rain twice interfered with the play for a considerable period, and on the second occasion necessitated a change of pitch, with the consent of both sides, as the lower wicket become literally a swamp. As usual, there was a great concourse of spectators, chiefly admirers of the Parsees, to watch the game; and when it rained, the thousands of umbrellas formed an unbroken boundary all round the ground.

Gaddum captained the Gymkhana eleven and J. Patel that of the Parsees; and the former, having won the toss, went in with Hills and Gaddum to face the attack of D. Patel (underhand fast) and Barucha (lefthand round arm medium). The opening for the in-side was most disastrous. Both bowlers delivered with irresistible precision, and only one run had been scored when Gaddum was bowled by Barucha, and Blackwell joined Hills (one wicket for 1 run). Before the game proceeded further rain stopped operations for twenty minutes. When play was resumed, only five runs were added to the total, and the new comer suffered the penalty of playing widely to the fast underhand bowler. (Two wickets for 6 runs). Mactier, the man of thews and sinews, came in, but had no opportunity of displaying his prowess, for Hills had only scored a single when Mactier in trying to cut Barucha, hit the ball into his own wicket. (Three wickets for 7 runs.) Jervois succeeded to the vacancy, and some very careful play ensued. Neither batsmen attempted to do more than keep up the wicket, and it was not till 12-25 that the first 10 went up on the board. Deducting the rainy interval, these few runs had occupied in compilation exactly half an hour. At 22 Jervois was caught at short-loug-stop off Barucha by the fielder who did duty for wicket keeper. This made the fourth good wicket down for a miserable average of 5½ runs. Newnham was next man, and he and Hills effected a change in the aspect of the game. Steady play was the order of the day, and very few hits were productive of more than singles; yet the scores mounted up gradually but surely. 30 was signalled as the one o'clock gun fired, and Malegaum relieved D. Patel. The new underhand bowler's delivery was a very puzzling one. But the batsmen were getting set. At 43, Patel (overhand) relieved Malegaum, and shortly after Hills was nearly run out through the magnificent fielding of Doctor. This fielder was most conspicuous throughout the innings, for his fielding, and frequently received well-merited applause. The clean manner in which he picked up balls, however hardly driven, and the accuracy with which he threw in from any distance, was a treat to witness. At 1-45 the luncheon bell rang, and play ceased, the position being:—61 for four wickets, and Hills not out 34, while Newnham was not out 18.

Play was resumed an hour later, and the number of changes of bowling or bowlers changing ends and so on was quite confusing. Rain again fell heavily, and, with the necessity for altering the pitch, caused a delay of forty minutes. Hills and Newnham, once the game got into full swing again, pounded the bowlers all round, and it was not till 2-30 went up that Newnham, after he had cut D. Patel finely to the fence for four, was clean bowled for an excellent innings of 34. (Five wickets for 90 runs.) Carnegy now became Hills's partner, and another stand was made; but at 110 Hills made his first mistake, and was caught in the slips off Major—one of the multitude of changing bowlers. Whenever Hills makes a score—and he invariably makes one—he does so by dint of the correctest of cricket, and his present one of 50 was no exception to the rule. The rest of the Gymkhana wickets made no stand of any moment, the innings closing for 124 runs, and Gosset being not out 0. The Gymkhana team had occupied the wickets for 3 hours and 10 minutes (exclusive of stoppages for rain and lunch) while making their runs; and the low average of about 40 runs per hour was due to the good bowling and all-round excellent fielding of their adversaries.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
D H Patel	100	39	3	4
*Barucha	144	37	5	5
Malegaum	96	16	0	0
J M Patel	55	13	1	0
R D Cooper	15	7	0	0
A C Major	20	8	0	1

* Barucha bowled two wides.

At five o'clock a roar of applause in every direction announced the appearance of the first Parsee batsmen; but there is absolutely nothing worthy of special mention throughout the innings, except that by playing a slow barndoor game throughout, the Parsees managed by the skin of their teeth to play out time and so avert a catastrophe which was otherwise a moral certainty. Newnham and Gaddum bowled "like books," with the result that their opponents took an hour and a quarter in making 35 runs for nine wickets.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Total of balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Newnham	65	7	9	3
Gaddum	75	23	7	5
Hartwig	10	5	0	1

The following is the score:—

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

J J Hills, c Setna, b Major	50
F D Gaddum, b Barucha	0
R Mactier, b Barucha	0
Capt Jervois, c Setina, b Barucha	4
G F Black-ell, b D Patel	2
A Newnham, b D Patel	38
C G Carnegy, b Barucha	13
J B Gosset, b Barucha	8
H A Kerr, b D Patel	0
A H Hartwig, b D Patel	4
Capt Gosset, not out	0
Extras b 2; l b 1; w 2	5
Total	124

THE PARSEES.

1ST INNINGS.

B B Baria, c Hartwig, b Gaddum	3
D Burti, c Baker, b Gaddum	0
R D Cooper, b Newnham	9
S K Setina, b Newnham	0
A C Major, b Gaddum	7
J M Patel, st Kerr, b Gaddum	2
S B Doctor, b Gaddum	0
D H Patel, at Kerr, b Hartwig	5
Mr Barucha, b Newnham	2
J K Barucha, not out	3
Malegaum, not out	1
Extras	0
Total	35

MARINE BATTALION VS. THE SHAMROCK CLUB.

THIS match took place on Saturday on the Marine Battalion ground, and resulted in another victory for the native infantry, who won by 40 runs. Subjoined are the scores:—

MARINE BATTALION.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Recruit Boy Pandoo, b Ford	1	c Culinas, b Ford	0
Hospl Appr C P Parsees, c Bucksea	5	not out	0
Recruit Boy Mhadoo, b Ford	0	b Ford	2
Regtl Boy, Gopall, hit-wicket, b Bucksea	10	b Rourke	39
Recruit Boy Gunput, b Ford	7	b Rourke	0
Regtl Boy Goonla, b Ford	13	c Maddan, b Rourke	0
Drummer Sham, b Rourke	2	c Coughua, b Rourke	9
Musician Soorkia, b Ford	0	run out, b Ford	0
Naik Wittnl, not out	1	b Rourke	0
Havr Babajee, c Rourke, b Ford	1	b Rourke	5
Lance Naik Dugria, b Rourke	1	b Ford	3
Extras	10	Extras	17
Total	51	Total	83

SHAMROCK CLUB.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Gunr Culinan, b Pandoo	8	b Gunput	1
Gunr Sheridan, b Soorkia	1	b Gunput	0
Doughue, b Pandoo	6	c Soorkia, b Pandoo	1
M dden, st and b Sham	1	b Pandoo	0
Louth, c Gopal, b Pandoo	10	c Sham, b Pandoo	4
Ford, b Gunput	2	st Sham, b Pandoo	0
Bucksea, b Gunput	0	b Pandoo	15
Rourke, b Gunput	7	not out	9
Kelly, c Goonla, b Pandoo	0	b Pandoo	0
Fitzgerald, not out	5	b Pandoo	10
M'C Coot, b Pandoo	5	c and b Pandoo	0
Extras	7	Extras	1
Total	52	Total	41

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 21.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·260
Temperature of

list of new works for the current year; but he said he would endeavour to find a place for them in the next budget.

It was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Khote, that the butchers be informed that if funds were available, the Municipality would endeavour to provide in the budget for 1886-87 for the cost of making the necessary improvements at the slaughter-house.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Colonel Merewether moved the adoption of the administration report for the working of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1884. He said there was one point in the report which called for a remark from him. Dr. Carter had stated that the cases of injuries were fewer, perhaps, on account of slackened mill and dock activity. This result was due, not owing to slackness of trade activity, but to the measures which have been adopted for the better control of men working in the dock.

Dr. Waters thought that in recording the report it should be noted that there appeared to be some discrepancy in the figures. In the fourth paragraph of his report Dr. Carter said the total number of indoor patients treated during the year was 2,374, while at the end of the paragraph he stated that, according to his experience, the Gokuldas Hospital treated annually 200 patients per bed, or rather more than did the Jamsetjee Hospital, where probably a large proportion of chronic cases were admitted. Now, Dr. Waters said, there were 140 beds in the Gokuldas Hospital, and if they divided the total number of indoor patients, 2,324, by 140 the average per bed would be sixteen. He thought, therefore, that was a mistake in the report, due to a misprint or a clerical error. He further thought it was natural to expect a greater number of patients per bed in the Gokuldas than in the Jamsetjee Hospital, where, as Dr. Carter had stated, a greater number of chronic cases were admitted. Besides the Sir J. J. Hospital being an educational institution, patients were sometimes kept there longer than was absolutely necessary for the benefit of the students.

The motion for recording the report was then carried unanimously. The Deputy Commissioner stated, in reply to a suggestion made by Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohandas, that in future a brief abstract of the accounts of the hospital would be placed before the Corporation.

THE AMENDED MUNICIPAL BILL.

In the absence of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, on account of illness, Dr. Peterson took charge of the following motion which stood in his name:—"That the chairman be requested to apply to Government in the Legislative Department to furnish the Corporation with a copy of the draft Municipal Bill now in preparation, as soon as it is ready, so as to enable the Corporation to express its views thereon." Dr. Peterson said the motion rose out of no mistrust in the usual of the Corporation—a feeling for which there was here no room. They all of them knew that their new Governor was taking a very active interest in this matter; and neither on the part of Lord Reay nor on that of the Government was there any reason to fear that proposals distasteful to the Corporation would be pushed through without due notice and fair opportunity for making a representation in regard to them. The danger, as some of them apprehended, was rather that Government might mistakenly run away with the idea that the proposals now actually under consideration were one and all the proposals of the Municipality itself. The Committee of the Corporation which long ago sat late and often to consider what changes should be made in the Municipal Act had before them Mr. Olivant's draft Bill. They took that Bill as a guide to the order in which they should take the question, that of the constitution of the Municipality, more specifically entrusted to them. But a large part of the Bill dealt with questions the Committee did not consider to lie within the scope of the inquiry entrusted to them. And with all that part of Mr. Olivant's draft Bill the Committee did not meddle at all. Dr. Peterson was one of a very few members of the Corporation who opposed the next step taken—the deputation of Mr. Olivant to Poona to assist in the definitive drafting of the Government Bill. He thought then and still that drafting a Bill which was in due time to be laid on behalf of Government on the table of the Legislative Council was a matter purely for Government, in connection with which the Municipality ought not to be called on to undertake either responsibility or expense. And if a representative of the Municipality was what was wanted he did not think Mr. Olivant was the proper person. It was suggested at the time, he remembered, that he probably thought the Corporation should send him to Poona, and not the Commissioner. That roughly surprised, no doubt, his views. Much time had passed, and it was within the knowledge of the Corporation that proposals were now actually under the consideration of Government to which they themselves were so far perfect strangers. Dr. Peterson gave as one instance the proposal to break up the Town Council into small committees, with the Municipal Commissioner as permanent assessor, if not chairman, of each. Such a change, in the speaker's opinion, would entirely destroy the present usefulness of the Town Council, and that without giving them any equivalent. It would make the Commissioner, who was already far too despotic, absolute master of the situation all round. Every one would admit that it was a change on which, if it was seriously contemplated, Government ought at least to have before them the views of the Corporation. On these grounds Dr. Peterson commended Mr. Nowrozjee's proposition to the acceptance of the Corporation. They were not, of course, asking for more information than would be accessible in any case to the general public. They wanted to see the Bill as finally drafted. He would not say finally passed, in deference to the writer of the letter "Mare's Nest" in that morning's papers, though that writer obviously did not know how sadly synonymous the two expressions sometimes were. The draft Bill would of course be in the *Government Gazette*. But the Corporation, he took it, hoped that Government would enter formally into communication with them, by sending them a copy of the Bill in time to enable them to make such representation as might seem to be advisable.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the motion, observing that it was but fair that the Corporation should know the draft Bill, on which they had spent so much time and attention, came up to their expectation. They should be helping the Government by further giving them the benefit of their opinion.

Dr. Cowasjee did not think that Government, who took deep interest in the matter, would refuse the request contained in the proposition before the meeting.

The motion was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

"For ways that are dark
And for works that are vain
The heathen Chinee is peculiar".

An amusing example of the truth of Bret Harte's proverb is to be found in the columns of our Bombay contemporary, the *Times of India*. Its Kashmere correspondent recently wrote a long account of the arrival in Srinuggur of a Chinese envoy, nephew of the Marquis Tseng and head of a "prefecture" in China. This distinguished stranger was surprised to find that the British Resident was not at Srinuggur to receive him, and that there were no letters for him. He stated that he was on his way to Leh, where full instructions will await him. At the time he was not at liberty to say more than that he is ordered to see and report on the true state of things on the Tibet frontier and in Kashgar, as well as on the officials and the state of trade. He will be accompanied from Leh by two experienced moonshis from the Foreign Office and by Mr. Elias. He gave lots of information about the Franco-Chinese war and the prospects of railway enterprise in China to the correspondent, who winds up by remarking that it will take a sharp man to take in this half Chinee and half Yankee. At all events he was too sharp for the correspondent, who will perhaps be surprised to hear that his envoy is no greater personage than the Chinese interpreter sent by our legation at Pekin to accompany Mr. Elias to Yarkand, and save him the trouble and complication caused by translating conversation from English or Persian to Turki and from Turki to Chinese. Let us hope, for the sake of Mr. Elias, that the "Envoy's" translation will be more accurate than his account of himself.—*Pioneer.*

THE AMIR AND THE GOVERNOR OF TURKISTAN.

The rumours which reach India from time to time of rebellions against the Amir Abdur Rahman's authority in Afghan Turkistan have generally some reference to Mahomed Ishak Khan, Governor of that Province, who is accused of being in Russian pay and of cherishing a design to supplant his cousin in the Amirship. Ishak Khan may, not improbably play an important part in Afghan politics hereafter, and it may therefore be of interest to describe what manner of man he is. His father was Mahomed Azim Khan, a son of the Dost, and therefore brother to Mir Afzal Khan, father of Abdur Rahman. Dost Mahomed died in 1863, and fierce fighting followed between Abdur Rahman, then reckoned a soldier of great merit, and Shere Ali Khan. The war was carried on with varying fortune, until Shere Ali was defeated at Sheikhabad and Mir Afzal became Amir. He was a man intemperate habits, and his brother Azim really ruled at Kabul, much to Abdur Rahman's disgust. But the young Sirdar had his hands full of work from 1864 to 1867, and in the latter year, when his father died, he had to submit to seeing Azim become Amir during his own absence in Turkistan. Shere Ali then made his grand effort, and succeeded in capturing Kabul in 1868, Azim and Abdur Rahman having to flee the country. They appealed to the Indian Government for aid, but none was vouchsafed to them, and after wandering for some months in Persia they repaired to the Trans-Oxus khanates. Azim died in October, 1869; while Abdur Rahman, after trying to raise a force in Khiva, and afterwards in Badakshan, eventually turned his steps to Samarkand, where he arrived in May, 1870, and became a pensioner of the Russian Government. Azim Khan's two sons had fallen into Shere Ali's hands in Kabul, and he kept them as hostages for some time, finally sending them to Balkh with a view to transporting them over the Oxus. The elder Ishak, with whom we are now concerned, was at this time (1870) a youth of about 20 years of age. He had not been engaged actively in the civil war, which had been carried on in Afghanistan for six years, and Shere Ali consequently did not feel called upon to take his life. Ishak and his brother were sent across the Oxus, and repaired to Samarkand, where their cousin Abdur Rahman received them hospitably enough. There the trio remained until 1880. In that year Abdur Rahman saw that his chance of becoming Amir had at last arrived, as Yakub Khan had been deported to India and the Indian Government were anxious to withdraw their armies from Afghanistan, provided a stable government could be established in Kabul. The Sirdar, accompanied by Ishak and his brother and a number of retainers, bade farewell to his Russian friends and crossed the Oxus into Badakshan, where he soon found supporters. His negotiations with Sir Lepel Griffin ended in his being made Amir in August, 1880, and he has since maintained his position, thanks to his alliance with the British. Before crossing the Hindu Kush he made Ishak Governor of Afghan Turkistan with orders to subdue to country and crush the Shere Ali faction. For the last five years Ishak has been engaged in this task. The Wali of Maimana proved his most stubborn foe, but he surrendered at last, and Ishak has now the whole province well under control. His success seems to have somewhat turned his head, and, if Kabul rumours are to be believed, he called upon Abdur Rahman to allow him a half share of the whole of Afghanistan. This the Amir naturally refused, and there was some friction between the cousins. But neither was inclined to settle the quarrel by force of arms. On the one hand the Amir had his hands too full to think of marching an army across the Hindu Kush, and on the other Ishak could not throw off his allegiance, as his brother was in Abdur Rahman's hands at Kabul as a kind of hostage, and hostages have short shrift in Afghanistan when civil war breaks out. Of late a better understanding seems to have been arrived at between the Amir and Ishak; and, although we cannot positively say that the latter has not intrigued with the Russians, there is no proof that he is not now loyal to his cousin's interests. He certainly carried out the Amir's order regarding the festivities in connection with the proclamation of His Highness's decoration with the Grand Cross of the Star of India—orders which he could easily have disobeyed, as he is practically in independent command of Turkistan. Of his personal character but little is known; but his father Azim was a man of considerable ability, while the fact of his mother being an Armenian lady would point to his being possessed with some of the known cleverness of that race. His capture of Maimana was well managed, and his administration of the province entrusted to his care seems to be able enough. He is now about 35 years of age, and we doubt not, cherishes the idea of succeeding to the Amirship upon Abdur Rahman's death. The Amir stands alone as a despotic ruler; his sons are too young to rule, and there are no Sirdars about him who could hope to conduct a regency. Were Abdur Rahman to die to-morrow, Ishak would collect all the forces he has under his command and make a dash for Kabul, and in all probability would succeed in establishing himself on the throne, particularly if he proclaimed at first that he intended merely to act as regent in the meantime he remains passive in Afghan Turkistan, refusing certainly to visit Kabul—whence he might never be allowed to depart—but otherwise obeying the orders of the Amir. What part he would play in case the Russians crossed the Oxus it is impossible to say: he could not hope to make a successful resistance to their advance, and he might therefore throw in his lot with his old Samarkand friends. His future is in any case of considerable interest to us, and he should not therefore, be overlooked. —*Pioneer.*

RELIGIOUS HALLUCINATION IN ITALY.

A remarkable outbreak of religious hallucination has (the *Times'* correspondent at Rome states) been spreading during the past month near Piacenza, where the mountain village of Corano has, it is alleged, been the scene of a miraculous appearance of the Madonna. In this lonely spot, destitute of railway and telegraphic communication, thousands are now flocking from all directions. Men as well as women are falling upon the ground in a delirium of supplication, kissing the stones, weeping, laughing, singing, and shrieking, or falling into convulsions, and some lying in a state of ecstatic trance. The particulars that have hitherto reached us have been vague and imperfect; but the *Stampa* has now pulled out the following from a correspondent whom it had sent to the spot. He writes:—Just a month ago a little girl eleven years old, Desolina Lusenti, grandchild of the Corano butcher, declared that she had seen on the mountain-road at the Boscone a most beautiful lady (*una signora bella, bella*), dressed in blue, coming out of the wood, who said, "My child, I am the Madonna. Christ, my Son, has allowed me to come once more on earth. He is weary of the iniquity of man, and I am weary of their incredulity. I will stay in this place for a while among you, and you shall come and adore me here, and rebuild the oratory which was once on this spot." She then disappeared, but a few hours afterwards all Corano knew what the girl had seen. Some were incredulous, but the greater number did not for a moment discuss the veracity of the girls' statement. Desolina was hailed as the favourite child of the Madonna, and the whole population went out in procession to the spot at the entrance of the wood. From that moment there commenced a literal epidemic of ecstasies and visions. While I write more than thirty little girls declare that they have seen and are in direct communication with the Madonna. To these are added men and women, young and old, married and single. I had scarcely put my foot outside the walls of Piacenza before I found that nothing was spoken of by the people but the Madonna of Corano. I can only compare the frenzy of enthusiasm with which all rush to Corano to that of the crusaders when about to behold Jerusalem for the first time. For miles round this village the country has the appearance of the Tuscan Maremma at the time of the unhealthy season. Dr. Ferrari and Dr. David Lazzaretti. Hanging from the branches of the trees and on the hedges on all sides are offerings presented by the peasants to the miraculous shrine which at present consists of a blanket, draped with three or four cloths, on the roadside, to the right, as you proceed towards Corano. Hundreds and hundreds of person are seen labouring up the steep ascent, under the sterp ascent, under the burning rays of the July sun. Some girls scramble up the bare rocks, supplicating the Virgin with loud cries to apear, until they faint with fatigue. Recovering their senses, they say that they hear the voice of the Madonna, while all present fall on the ground, kissing the earth, with convulsive sobs and floods of tears. A profound impression is produced. To aggravate matters, women known to be hysterical sing, laugh, and cry, causing others to imitate them. While I write this, thousands are throughing hither from the valleys of the old duchies, from Piedmont, from Liguria, and from Lombardy. The number is estimated at 16,000. The authorities are now interfering, and it is high time. Several doctors who have visited the place declare that the spread of this hallucination is likely to assume very alarming proportions.

A FRENCH POISONING CASE.

An extraordinary attempt made by a French doctor to poison a rival practitioner was brought before the Assize Court of Vaucluse on Wednesday. In the course of the proceedings the accused asserted that he had been advised by the magistrates to confess his guilt, as if he did so he would escape trial by jury. The accused, Dr. Estachy, is a practitioner at Pertuis, forty years of age, and a member of the Legion of Honour. He had the reputation of being an able but not very temperate man. Some years ago another medical man, Dr. Tournatoire, settled at Pertuis. Both doctors were candidates for the post of assistant to the Mayor of Paix, and the appointment was given to Tournatoire. This irritated Dr. Essachy, and he inserted articles in a local newspaper which led to an open quarrel. At a political dinner at Pertuis he made the remark that if he gave vent to his feelings he would kick Tournatoire out of the room. In newspaper paragraphs he subsequently spoke of a certain person, known to this rival, as a "Jesuit scamp, coward, and drunkard." He was accordingly brought in November last before the Correctional Tribunal on a charge of defamation, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 25 fr., and 25 fr. 7 as damages. Some of his patients then left him and called in his rival. This seems to have excited him very much. He ordered M. Zureau, a druggist, to prepare an ointment, the chief ingredient in which was atropine, which he said he meant to use upon his shoulder to remove a pain. The ointment contained 25 centigrammes of the neutral sulphate of atropine in 25 grammes of vaseline. The druggist said that he would not have consented to prepare a salve containing so much atropine for any one but a medical man. The medicine was sent to Estachy on the 9th of January. On the following day he bought four tarts. On the 15th of January there was found in an omnibus a packet bearing a visiting-card with the words "To be sent to M. Tournatoire, doctor at Pertuis, Vaucluse." The packet was sent to this address and was found to contain four tarts. On the following evening Mdme. Tournatoire ate one of the tarts. She immediately afterwards felt very ill. The pupils of her eyes became dilated and she could not read. Then she had spasms and hallucinations, which continued all night. She thought that her child was dead and that her husband was going to fight a duel. She recovered on the following day. The next day Claire Sazio, a maid-servant began to eat another of the tarts for breakfast, but it was so bitter that she did not finish it. She suffered as her mistress had suffered, but recovered her senses on the following day. The two tarts which had not been eaten were submitted to chemical analysis, and found to contain the neutral sulphate of atropine. Suspicion fell on Estachy, who was taken into custody. At first he protested indignantly, then he said that he had sent the tarts, but only as a joke. It was shown that forty-six milligrammes at least of the poison had been introduced into each of the tarts—a quantity sufficient to cause death, and that there had been a narrow escape for those who had eaten them. In order that the magistrate who advised the prisoner to plead guilty might be present, the court ordered the trial to be delayed until October.

CHOLERA: ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION.

Professor Burdon Sanderson contributes to the August number of the *Contemporary Review* a very important paper on cholera. He strives to avoid subjects of controversy, regarding it as of much more importance that those notion as to the cause and nature of cholera, about which there is no dispute, should be generally understood, than that the claims of rival investigators should be vindicated. Having given a concise history of the disease in its native home, India, and set forth the circumstances which led, to its escape into Europe, Dr. Burdon Sanderson proceeds to the consideration of its pathological nature. He has no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that cholera, like other epidemic diseases owes its power of spreading to a living and self-multiplying organism: a belief so well founded that he at once proceeds to inquire—first, where this self-multiplication takes place; and secondly, how it is brought about. As to the question, he states the most general view:—

No one has as yet been able to find the disease-producing organism (call it *x*) either in the blood or in any living tissue, notwithstanding that the research has been conducted with every possible care. Nor has it been found either that the bodies of persons affected with cholera, or like any part of them, possessed the power of infecting other healthy persons. Consequently, the opinion first arrived at and formulated by Professor Pettenkofer has come to be very generally adopted—that in cholera the multiplication of *x* takes place, not in the tissues of the sick person, but in his environment. This means that when the cholera *x* invade a previously uninfected locality in which it is about to become epidemic, the first thing it does is not to find a home for itself as the *x* of small-pox, of cattle plague, or of splenic fever would do in the body of some healthy person, but to sow itself in whatever material at or near the surface is fit for its reception and vegetation. Now, although cholera may be repeatedly introduced by personal intercourse into an uninfected locality without result, it finally, after a shorter or longer latency, bears fruit; and this we explain on the hypothesis that, of the two conditions which are essential to the fructification of the germ—namely, the presence of the organism itself and the presence of a soil suitable for its growth—the latter is of more importance than the former; that, in short, the reason why a given town or country remains exempt from cholera is not that the seed of infection fails to reach it, but that those local conditions which are necessary for its vegetation are wanting. If we call the environment, *y*, than the cause of cholera is not *x+y* but *xy*, so, that whatever value we assign to *x*, the product disappears as *y* vanishes. If the cholera organism multiplies in the soil, not in the individual, it must, in order to exercise its disease-producing function, attack the human body by one of two channels, either by air or food; if must be taken in either by breathing or swallowing, for the skin has so little power of absorption that it need not be considered. It seems to be extremely probable that in either case *x* enters the organism by the same portal—namely, by the process of intestinal absorption; that is, by the same channel by which the nutritious part of our food is assimilated—*i.e.*, that even if it were introduced by the breath, it would still act by localizing itself in the alimentary canal. Consequently, if we want to engage in the search for it, there are two places where we should expect and seek to find it—namely, first, in the soil; and, secondly, in the intestine of infected persons. Hitherto attention has been exclusively given to the investigation of the absorbing apparatus of the alimentary canal as the spot in which *x* would be likely to be caught, as it were *flagrante delicto*.

Dr. Burdon Sanderson next refers to various inquiries conducted on these lines, and particularly to the investigations of Dr. Koch.

Dr. Koch's statements at once assumed a very great importance, because they appeared to afford support to a doctrine with which they have no necessary connection—namely, that of the communicability of cholera by direct personal intercourse with the sick. The mere fact of the existence of countless myriads of organism of a particular form in the intestinal liquid, although very interesting in itself, affords no evidence that they are the culprits, unless two other things can be proved respecting them—namely, that they possess the power of producing cholera wherever they exist, and that they are capable of maintaing their life, not merely within the intestine, but also in the soil; for, as we seen, the evidence that the material cause of cholera is capable of existing outside of the body and of spreading over the world independently of the presence of persons affected with the disease, is so conclusive that no explanation of cholera can be accepted which does not take this into account. The finding of the Special Commission of Her Majesty's Indian Government was that although Dr Koch was perfectly accurate in his statement of fact, he had gone too far in inference. In other words, that although the so-called cholera bacillus swarms in the intestine of every person affected with cholera, it does not there play the part which is attributed to it.

The paper concludes with an indication of the way in which the knowledge and experience already obtained as regards the cause of the spread of cholera by the two available methods of inquiry—that of epidemiological and the bacteriological—may be brought to bear on practical questions. Hitherto the investigation of the latter has been by far the most successful. But apparent failure of Dr. Koch should not discourage other workers.

The discovery, when made, will not only serve as a key to the understanding of cholera as a disease, and thereby tend to render its treatment a little less hopeless than it is at present; but it will serve as the necessary completion of the knowledge we have gained from the combined experience of the medical profession in India, in Europe, and in America, with reference to the behaviour of cholera as an epidemic disease. To make this clear, all that is necessary is to summarize statements already placed before the reader. What we have learned is that the liability of a locality to cholera depends, first, on the physical characters of the soil; and secondly, on certain changes which it undergoes in the course of the seasons. The peculiarity of the soil which favours cholera is unquestionable want of natural or artificial drainage, combined with the presence of water, the liquid with which it soaks such organized material, derived from the tissues of plants or animals, as tender it a fit soil for the development and vegetation of microphytes. The seasonal change which favours cholera is that which expressed itself in the drying of such a soil under the influence of summer temperature. In Europe this takes place in July, August, and September, in which month cholera attains its maximum of destructiveness. But these two liabilities of time and place do not explain everything. No combination of soil and season, however favourable, will produce a harvest unless the seed has been sown. Notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence which now exists in proof of the harmlessness of the so-called "rice-water evacuations," it is not the less certain that the mechanism by which the infection of the soil takes place (*i.e.*, by which the disease from being epidemic becomes epichthonic) is its contamination by the discharges of sick persons. For there is no other possible way by which the soil can acquire the morbific property which facts compel us to attribute to it. Similarly, it may be regarded as absolutely certain that the influence of the soil on those who are infected by it is due to the penetration into their bodies of infective material, either by inspiration or swallowing; that in the absence of proof of "cholera dust," it is a matter of urgent necessity to avoid the use of water which contains such material as from it chemical nature may be reasonable consideration capable of harbouring infective microphytes.

Experience has led people, both here and in India, to act as these teachings of science indicate. Probably London will have no visit of cholera this season. If it had intended so attach us, would already have been on the way.

ANGLO-INDIANISMS.

In reviewing the "Anglo-Indian Dictionary" published by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Bombay C. S., a home paper remarks:—When Mr. (now Sir) Lepel Griffin set out from India in 1880 to join the British forces at Cabul in the capacity of Chief Political Officer, it happened that each stage of his journey was chronicled in the telegraphic columns of the Indian papers with as much regularity as if he had been the head of the Administration making a viceregal progress. "Mr. Lepel Griffin has now reached Rawul Pindi." "Mr. Lepel Griffin sets out from Peshawur to-morrow." "Mr. Lepel Griffin passed Ali Mu-jid on the— th inst." This iteration of the advertiser's name became so marked in a week or two that some one—probably a "griffin" himself—started the question, "Who is the Griffin they call Lepel?" This question was soon in the mouth of every Anglo-Indian in the peninsula. But an epigram relished by every Englishman in India may not be apparent to Englishmen at home; so it is perhaps necessary to explain that "griffin" pertains to that body of words and phrases which has been accumulating since the time of Clive, and which now constitutes the recognised *argot* of the Anglo-Indian.

Just as gypsy "patter" has furnished permanent additions to the English language, so a great many Anglo-Indianisms have now an established place in every English dictionary. Toddy, loot, pauch (the beverage), taffeta, and pariah are all Anglo-Indian words which have been adopted into the language. It is safe to say that the first tumbler of Scotch toddy, so called, was brewed by an old servant of John Company. The retired Anglo-Indian naturally brings his curry and mulligatawny home with him; and it is some time before he can altogether forego "tiffin," "pegs," and "pyjamas." It is true that when the Assistant-Collector of Kharapur is home on furlough he is in all respects more English than ordinary people in England; but, once back again in India, the dialect of English which forms his every-day talk would render him almost unintelligible to Professor Max Muller. Away in his "district" he thinks in the same argot, when not talking Hindustani to his servants or one of the local vernaculars to the natives around him. The *dauk* brings him a *chit* from the "station" containing a piece of *gup*, and a letter ("bearing") from his friend of the Ben. C. S. telling him what is going on amongst the *Qui-hyes*. His *shikari* gives him *kubber* of a panther which has "made a kill" overnight in the *nullah* just below the *bund*, and after *tuffcherry* he will go on his *tat* and have a look at the spot. Americanisms have not anything like the sanction in Transatlantic "society" that Anglo-Indianisms have amongst the Sahib-logue; and a dictionary of genuine Americanisms should not form a much more bulky volume than would a complete vocabulary of *pukka* Anglo-Indian words and phrases. That a vocabulary of the kind has never hitherto been published is a little surprising, although it is well known that Colonel Yule contemplated issuing one. Now that Mr. Whitworth's "Anglo-Indian Dictionary" has made its appearance a decided want has been supplied; and the scope, arrangement, and execution of the work is all that could be expected in the first of its kind.

Of English words which have acquired a special meaning in India we find in Mr. Whitworth's glossary "rest-house," half-fowl" "tank," "boy," "butler," and a number of other. We may explain that a "half-fowl" is a whole fowl half-grown; and that "boy" is nearly the same as *garcon* in a menial sense. Every Anglo-Indian knows that a "tank"—in the English acceptation of the term; but every Anglo-Indian may not know that the native word *tanga* has precisely the same significance as our word tank, or cistern. Some Anglo-Indian words have a decided English impress upon them, such as "gentry-book" (an almanack and directory with civil and army lists), "bearer" (a body-servant), and "go-down" a (storehouse); and yet they are simply native words perverted in sound but not in significance. Mr. Whitworth traces "verandah" to the Sanskrit *waranda* (from *wara*, surrounding); but the word has manifestly found its way back again to India in an Occidental guise. The same remark applies to "peon," which, as an Anglo-Indianism, is interchangeable with "sepoy," "puttawallah" and "chuprassie." We are somewhat surprised to note in the vocabulary before us the absence of a number of words and phrases which are quite as characteristic Anglo-Indianisms as "griffin," "bobbery" and others duly recorded and explained. For instance, we have "tat;" so why not "waler"? We have "peg," but not "simpkin;" "half-fowl," but not "country captain;" "gymkhana," but not "sky-race;" "mem-saheb," but not "missy-baba." Baboo English surely deserved a definition; and the familiar Anglo-Indian "peepul" might have had a place as well as the Hindi "pipal." But these are defects certain not to be perpetuated in a second edition; while as to particulars of more essential importance we have not found this "Anglo-Indian Dictionary" to be wanting. It is well stocked with such terms as are commonly used by Anglo-Indians, and it will prove a useful book of reference to all who are in any way associated with, or interested in, the life and labours of the English in India.

If English ever becomes the *lingua franca* of the Indian Peninsula it will be copiously augmented by words and phrases from a multitude of vernacular tongues. The publication of Mr. Whitworth's "Anglo-Indian Dictionary" incidentally discovers the fact that this process of augmentation has gone to considerable lengths already, and that the ruling race, like the Moghuls in their day and the Aryans before them, have appropriated a mixed vocabulary from every part of the country of a hundred languages. As far as the natives of India are concerned, the Anglo-Indian argot possesses all the elements, and manifests all the tendencies, which go to modify the prevailing dialect of a people.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Avoca, 905 tons, Captain C. Klyin, sailed yesterday for Muscat with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The B. P. S. N. Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,017 tons, Captain Raffin, cleared yesterday for Bussorah with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The Asiatic Company steam-ship Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain Bindel, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, 21st July, with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Kepler, 1,205 tons, Captain M. Fleet, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hull (19th ultimo), with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The steam-ship King Cross, 1,407 tons, Commander N. W. Way, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (5th inst.) with a cargo of rice; she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Java, 913 tons, Captain Kendall, sails to-day for Bussorah via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. C. Wright, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Dodsall Rawgon, and 62 deck passengers.

The ship Grenfillas 2,147 tons, Captain J. Flynn, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New York, 11th May, with a cargo of 57,001 cases kerosine oil for Bombay and 29,000 cases for Calcutta. She is consigned to Messrs. Walkee and Co.

The A. H. C steam-ship Arlon, 1833 tons, Captain S. Merse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 1st August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. T. Burdett, Mr. L. R. Walsh, Mr. Q. M. Fulford, Mr. Hornsdoray and Mr. J. Holler for Singapore.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain J. Stewart arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Kurrachee (29th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Langley, Major Kelly, Mr. P. Wright Mr. Sangwall, Major, OBrien, and Mr. R. Buchanan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
22	King Cross (s)	Way	Rangoon, Aug. 5.
	Kepler (s)	Fleet	Hull, July 16.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart ..	Kurrachee, Aug. 20.
	Nurjahan (s)	Bindl	Calcutta, July 21.
	Grenfillas	Flynn	Newyork, May 11.
23	Orion (s)	Morsa	Trieste, Aug. 1.
	H M S Reindeer (s	.....	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
22	Teheran (s)	Nantes	China, &c.
	Nederland	Gallichan ..	Aden, &c.
23	King Arthur (s) ..	Raffin	Bussorah.
	Avoca (s)	Klyhn	Muscat.

The steam-ship Java, Kendall, obtained her portclearance on Saturday last for Bussorah.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Clan Cameron, for Liverpool.
" Chanda, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.
18 Daisy Morris (s) .. Newton .... Trapani, July 18.
Glance ..... Le Boeuf.... Cardiff, April 11.
Rajore ..... Lloyd ..... Liverpool, May 11.
DEPARTURES.
August 18.—Steamers Clan Macarthur, Ellora, and Sirsa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 22.

From London.

Teheran s—5 bales printing paper, Balcrushna Sazba and Co; 6 cases oilmanstores, T. Purvis and Sons; 5 packages stationery, N. Camroodin; 31 cases provisions, 2 casks vinegar, and 3 cases castor oil, Allybhoy Tayabkhan, 3 cases harmals, Abdul Kader Abdul Kussen; 20 cases hams, bacon, cheese and oilmanstore, C Nowrojee Patell; 9 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases medicine, R. Saudlin; 5 packages stationery and glass-ware, S Budroodin; 5 packages glassware, W. J. Essaj; 3 cases and 3 barrels bacon, 2 cases chicken and 1 barrels ham, Tyabjee and Co; 8 packages provisions, King, King and Co; 51 cases claret and 2 hogsheads brandy, D. Cowasjee; 4 cask gingerwine, 30 cases champagne, and 2 hogsheads gin, Phillips and Co; 31 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

Westbourne s—2 cases German silver sheet, L Hemchund.

From Liverpool.

Victory s—20 cases school slates, Mahomedally Adamjee; 14 bales paper, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 19 cases polished and silvered plate glass and 54 Kegs iron rose nails, Sulleman Essaji; 15 packages medicine other sorts, B Cullianji; 25 packages clocks, E Hopkoola.

From Marseilles.

China (s) - 250 boxes candles, Framjee Ardaseer Davur & Son.

From Antwerp.

Sorrento (s)—51 cases window glass, Essofally Mamujee. 29 bales printing paper, A Blaucheck & Co.

From Bordeaux.

China (s)—One hogshead claret and 110 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 22.

For Liverpool.

Nedjid s—100 cwts bone meal, Cassum Esmail.
Clan Cameron s—182 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co: 4,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.

For London.

Carthage s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 300 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 595 cwts behda, Dewjee Jawat; 36 cwts cardamums, 46 cwts gum, 4 cwts myrabollams, 12 cwts turmeric powder, 62 cwts coriander seed, and 12 cwts dry ginger, A Walljee; 66 cwts gum, Bhimjee Sajum; 45 cwts gum, Valjbai Poonja and Co; 23 bales skins, C Essa and Co.
Kangra s—4 bales bides, M Corji.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s—1,065 cwts myrabollams, Mondolfe and Co.

For Hull.

Sorrento s—75 cwts behda, D Luckmidass; 1,500 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Genoa.

China s—75 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts wheat, G Spinners and Co.

For Venice.

Gwalior s—470 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambest s—675 cwts onions, Hussen Rabun; 50 bales twist, E Noordin; 9 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co; 9 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

Florilinе!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilinе" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilinе," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in 1-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from excessive fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both